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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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HARRISBURG.

Meeting of State Central Committee

The Republican State Convention

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 25, 1872.

The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day. The attendance was unusually large, nearly every county being represented. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to issue a call for a State Convention equal in numbers to the representation in both Houses of the Legislature to meet on Wednesday, April 10th, 1872, at noon, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Supreme Judge, Auditor General—should the Legislature authorize the election of one—an electoral ticket, and to elect Senatorial and representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 25, 1872.

SENATE.

The Speaker presented the State Historian's explanation of the deficiency in the first volume of the State's history. He claims he never had custody of the books, and the missing copies were distributed to members of the Legislature and newspapers. Referred to a special committee.

The Pittsburgh Bond Bill.

The House amendment to the bill authorizing the issue of bonds by Pittsburgh, exempting them from all taxation, was non-concurred in.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were reported as committed: An act changing the line of Water street, in the borough of Birmingham; an act allowing the borough of Birmingham to borrow money; an act incorporating the Oil Producers' Pipe Company, of Beaver county; supplement to the charter of the Duquesne Grays, Pittsburgh; authorizing Bentleyville, Washington county, to sell real estate; authorizing the Council of South Pittsburgh to erect a hose house and purchase fire apparatus.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Graham, enabling the School Directors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

By Mr. Anderson, incorporating the Pittsburgh and Norwood Railroad, and giving it power to sell and improve real estate.

Negligent Officers.

The Auditor General was required by resolution to report the names of officers neglecting to make reports to him as required by the law.

The act authorizing courts to change the names of corporations was recommitted to the Judiciary General.

The Iron and Glass Savings Bank.

The Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank bill came up, and was discussed more than an hour. Amendments limiting the powers of the corporation were voted down. Mr. Anderson voted against all, Mr. Humphreys voting for limiting the amount of money borrowed to the amount of capital stock paid in. Mr. Graham did not vote at all.

The Senate adjourned before reaching a final vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

An act providing that Superintendents of common schools, in conjunction with the Governor, shall appoint annually three State trustees in each Normal School District. Also, an act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors on election days. The bill making the general supplement of 1868 to the act taxing certain officers, approved March 10, 1870, was called up and passed as amended, giving county officers of Allegheny their expenses and two thousand dollars before dividing with the State.

Adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 26, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

In the Senate the bill incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company was reported as committed.

The supplement to penal laws of the Commonwealth was reported with a negative recommendation.

An act originating in the Committee on Canals and Navigation was reported, confirming the corporate name of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company.

Amendment to the Free Banking Law.

Mr. Dill introduced a supplement to the free banking law, providing against loss by insolvent banks.

Bills Passed.

The act incorporating the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank of Birmingham was passed after a three days' struggle, amended only by adding an individual liability clause.

The act incorporating the Island Run Oil Producers Pipe Company of Beaver county, and an act incorporating the Allegheny boarding home for young working women were passed.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the act relating to dogs in Allegheny and other counties was extended to Washington.

The Westminister Collegiate Institute charter was passed. A supplement to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod was passed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Anderson supplementary to act relative to change of venue, requiring that the expenses of trial shall be paid by the county from which the suits are removed.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company: act conferring power on Courts of Common Pleas to charter Gas and Water Companies; bills for the employment of special detectives in certain criminal cases, and to repeal the act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses were reported negatively.

The following bills were introduced: Supplement to the act of February 9th, 1855, consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes; an act to vacate Quarry street, in the borough of Sewickley, in Allegheny county; supplement to the act authorizing the borough of Ormsby, Allegheny county, to borrow money; an act to incorporate the American Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; an act incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny; an act to incorporate the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny City; supplement to the act to incorporate the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railroad Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees: An act making the compensation of election officers in Allegheny county two dollars and fifty cents per day; an act to enable the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny to increase its capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars; a further supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison an act for the appointment of an additional notary public for the county of Allegheny.

Adjourned until ten A. M. on Wednesday next.

"Hark! from the Tombs a Doleful Sound."

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The *Patriot* argues that the adjournment of the House from Friday until Wednesday next, without the consent of the Senate, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and that the House has committed self-destruction, and advises that the doors be closed and the people choose new Representatives.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1872.

SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate an extract from the minutes of the Board of Public Charities, informing the Legislature that the Board's report was placed in the printer's hands early in January.

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced by the following named gentlemen:

By Mr. Delamater—Regulating primary meetings in Crawford county. This bill enacts the Lancaster county law protecting voluntary political organizations against fraud, with important amendments.

By Mr. Anderson—Incorporating the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. White—Supplement for the Rendersville Railroad Company, authorizing said company to pay interest on their stock till the road is completed.

By Mr. Nagle (for Mr. Rutan), incorporating the Rochester Insurance Company of Beaver county. This bill was passed.

Public Calendar.

Mr. White offered a resolution for a public calendar every week, which passed.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Delamater called up the House bill legalizing the election of City Auditor in Titusville last August. Passed.

Mr. White called up the Senate bill incorporating a company to build a bridge at Parker's landing. Passed.

The House was not in session.

The Pennsylvania Fisheries.

Fish Commissioner Worrall has made his annual report in reference to the restoration of the inland fisheries of Pennsylvania. He considers the project as entirely feasible, and states that he has every reason to anticipate ultimate success. The first experiment tried was the erection of a fish dam in the Susquehanna river at Columbia. This was brought into operation in 1867, and the very first year it was a success, the catch of shad being very respectable. In 1871 the finest Columbia shad were sold in Harrisburg, thirty miles from the fisheries, at considerable less than one dollar a pair, the catch for that year exceeding one hundred thousand. In support of his theory he further states that in 1867 shad were spawned artificially in the Connecticut river, by Seth Green (the inventor of artificial shad culture), and at the expense of the State, to the extent of two millions, and in the ensuing year the catch exceeded anything as far back as 1802. Thus by a single experiment was the loss in that river made up, which had been decreasing annually for over three-score years. The learned Commissioner enumerates some thirty varieties of fish indigenous to Pennsylvania waters that are good, substantial food, and which, in his opinion, might be rendered plentiful in our rivers by artificial propagation and judicial legal protection.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Count De Chambord's Manifesto to the People of France.

PARIS, January 29.—A manifesto has been issued by Count De Chambord to the French people. The Count claims as of yore the right divine, and says: "I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle, which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France, because her salvarion is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time passes and alliances and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am legitimate King."

A committee of patrons of the movement for raising subscriptions to pay the German indemnity, have to-day announced their preference for a national loan of four milliards of francs.

CHICAGO.

Workingmen Warned Not to Come to the City—The Labor Market Over Supplied.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Mechanics and laborers from various parts of the country are making a great mistake in coming to this city in search of work. The supply of labor of all sorts is far in excess of the demand, and will be for two months to come. What building is going on is done slowly, and depends on the weather, which is too severe for out-door work, while the real work of actively rebuilding will be delayed till spring. Workingmen, not understanding this, are pouring in from all quarters, spending their last dollar to get here, and appealing to the Relief Committee for aid when they find no work to be had. Those journals which are urging these people to come here at this season are unintentionally doing wrong, adding to a city already over burdened with the destitute.

[Signed.] N. J. FAIRBANKS,
Chairman of the Employment Committee and Relief Society.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Committee Commences an Investigation of the Faction War.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The Congressional Committee commenced its investigation this morning in the United States Court room in the Custom House building. Governor Warmouth, having previously been consulted, stated that he had no objection to the committee using the court room. If the Governor had objected the committee would have met elsewhere. Only one witness was examined, J. Henrie Burch, colored, Carterite. His statement took a wide range. The object of the committee seems to be to hear a general statement from one member of each faction, in order to arrive at the points that require their attention. The statement telegraphed hence on the 11th inst., conoerning the Wheyland case, covers Burch's statement today regarding some half dozen members. Burch will be recalled to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1872.

MORE DISCLOSURES OF TAMMANY ROBBERIES.

The *Times* will publish to-morrow seven columns of figures derived from the investigation of the Committee of Seventy, showing in detail the alleged fraudulent transactions of the Department of Public Works, when under Tweed's management, in the purchase of supplies. It says thousands of dollars were thus obtained from the Bureau of supplies on fraudulent vouchers approved by Wm. M. Tweed, and certified to by his subordinates acting under his orders. The Committee of Seventy have nearly established the fact that the supplies furnished to the city from Tweed's department, except in a very few instances, were purchased under his personal direction. The total amount of supplies furnished under the exhibit to be published is $1,666,525.

Dwelling House Burned in Rochester, Penna.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., January 29, 1872.

This afternoon, while a heavy wind was blowing, the dwelling house owned and occupied by the widow Lacock took fire from a defective flue, and was entirely consumed. Through the exertions of the citizens most of the furniture was saved. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

The weather here last night and to-day has been the coldest of the season.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At New Albany, Ind., yesterday, Mrs. Anna Stephenson, aged sixty, fell asleep in her chair near the stove, her clothes caught fire and she was burned to death.

Blackburn, tried at Chillicothe, O., for the murder of his mistress, Mary Jane Lovell, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company have reduced the wages of their laborers from $1 50 to $1 25 per day.

The small-pox is very virulent and fatal at Hoboken and Union Hill, N. J.

Dr. R. C. Swain, of Shannon, Illinois, while in the act of getting on a train at Clinton, Wisconsin, yesterday, accidentally fell between two coaches, and the forward wheels of the last coach passed over his body about the hips. He lived but a few moments.

Lewis Zimmerman, aged nineteen, committed suicide in Cleveland yesterday by shooting himself with a pistol. Cause unknown.

The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio is called to meet in Columbus February 14th to fix the time for holding the State Convention.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of active volcanic action.

The Billingham coal mines, on the Pacific coast, are on fire, the flames consuming houses, &c., outside the shaft. The sea will be turned in to extinguish the flames.

A well executed twenty dollar note on the National Bank of the City of New York is in circulation in Milwaukee, having been introduced by an unknown woman, who has disappeared for another field of action.

The spoke and hub factory of the Defiance Manufacturing Company, at Defiance, O., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000; insured for $10,000.

The property of the late Isaac Rich, of Boston, amounts to $1,700,000. By the provisions of the will the whole amount, under certain conditions, goes to Boston University, a branch of the Boston Theological Seminary—a Methodist institution.

An infant son of Henry T. Clark, of Troy, New York, was killed on Sunday by his brother, aged three years, who threw a piece of slate at him. The child killed was nine months old.

Jerry Vaughn, colored, shot and killed Charley Frances, also colored, in a personal encounter at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday morning.

A fire occurred at Belleville, Ontario, early yesterday morning, in the Boys' Home. The building was totally destroyed, and one boy was burned to death. The night was intensely cold, and the inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. Loss, $8,000.

At Louisville, yesterday, T. J. Daly, a Federal soldier, was convicted of voluntary manslaughter in shooting and killing Austin B. McNeal *alias* John Williams, a fellow-soldier, at Taylor's barracks last October. He was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Montgomery held their Convention on Tuesday. In their resolutions they indorsed Grant for President and recommend Hartranft for Governor. H. K. Weand, Esq., was elected Senatorial delegate, and Robert Gray and Wm. M. Mintzer Representative delegates to the State Convention. Daniel O. Hitner was chosen delegate to the National Convention, with Dr. Lewis Royer, of the Trappe, as alternate.

The Waynesburg *Republican* favors the nomination of Hon. W. H. Armstrong for Judge of the Supreme Court.

IT IS now stated that drought, produced by the gradual cutting away of the forests, is the cause of the Persian famine.

ROW IN MORMONDOM.

Gov. Wood Vetoes the Act of the Territorial Assembly Providing for Holding a Constitutional Convention—The Apostles Wax Wroth—Young Smith Don't Care a Snap for the Veto—An Effort to be Made to Override It.

SALT LAKE, January 27.—Governor Wood to-day returned to the Legislative Assembly the act for holding a convention to prepare a constitution for the admission of Utah without his approval. He suggests that the organic act of Utah contemplates only such matters as relates to the domestic concerns of the territory and no power is therein given to abolish one form of government and adopt another. The power that created alone can destroy. Without special authority from Congress the Territorial Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission. Further, Utah having less than the required population under the apportionment to one representative in Congress, he thinks it would be well to await the pleasure of the general government. The Governor, in conclusion, says: To become a State in the Union is not a right but a privilege. Good judgment would, therefore, require that before any Convention should be called Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the General Government. The first and highest duty of the citizen is obedience to law. All violation of the laws of Congress should cease. Polygamy should be abandoned, and laws should be enacted by you in accord with the laws of Congress upon that subject. Until it is done the people of Utah cannot expect, nor should they ask, admission as a State. Religious toleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity; but the Government cannot tolerate church dogmas which set at naught its statutes. It is to be regretted that differences of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between the legislative and executive departments, but it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it, and such shall be my course of action.

The Governor's veto message to the House created much excitement, and members expressed themselves with bitter invective. Taylor, one of the Apostles, exclaimed, "Are we nonentities? Are we serfs? Have we rendered ourselves criminal by putting power into the hands of the people to ask for admission into the Union? The polygamy clause of this message," said he, "I consider an open insult to us. It is worn threadbare, and has become a stink in the nostrils of all respectable people. What laws have we violated? And if we have violated any, why are we not punished for it. Even murderers are brought to testify against us, and every means used to prove us guilty of polygamy. If contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States, why don't the Federal judges prosecute us under the United States laws? Is this House to be insulted by such charges as are contained in the document from the Governor? I say, no! I throw it back in his face, and tell him it is a falsehood. [Voices, hear, hear!] We are American citizens and demand the rights of such."

James W. Young didn't care a snap for the veto. He asked no odds from the Governor or any other man.

Rockwood said they had been abused long enough. He would gladly die a martyr to the Mormon cause. If there was any blood of the forefathers of '76 in the Assembly, they would at once resent the insults.

On motion of J. W. Young, a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Council was appointed, to draft a joint resolution for the purposes named in the vetoed act. The same committee was instructed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the House in regard to the offensive charges in the Governor's veto message.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, January 29.—In the Council to-day the reading of the Governor's veto on the admission bill was followed by groans and hisses. Members spoke of it with mingled anger and contempt. George F. Cannon, the Apostle, said the ignorance of the message was only equaled by its impudence. If he had a boy twelve years old who couldn't write a better document, he would cuff his ears. A motion was finally made and carried that the veto shouldn't be specified upon the minutes. The Mormon papers are exceedingly bitter on the veto. The *News* says the federal officers go as far in their antagonism and offensiveness as is likely to be safe for personal considerations. The Council appointed Committee to act with the House Committee to prepare a joint resolution submitting to the people the matter of convening to draft a State Constitution, elect delegates and petition Congress for admission. It is said the United States Attorney will move to-morrow to admit all prisoners under process of the United States Court.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A Grand Scheme—A Railroad from Halifax to San Francisco.

An Augusta (Me.) letter to the Boston *Post* says: Whilst the Maine Central is trying to hold its own againt two formidable opponents, the Portland and Rochester road attacks it upon another tender point by modestly putting in a petition for a road from Portland to Bath. This pleasant request is said to be at the bottom of a grand railroad scheme, of which Thomas A. Scott, the railroad king of Pennsylvania, is the chief manipulator. It is now confidently asserted that the European and North American Railway has fallen under the control of the Pennsylvania Central. It is well known that this road is largely owned by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and other capitalists in Ohio and Pennsylvania; who so likely, then, to be put in charge of its affairs as Thomas A. Scott? It is also stated that the Portland and Rochester, which affords the nearest communication between Portland and New York, *via* Worcester, is about to succumb to the same powerful influence. The next step would naturally be the connection of these two roads, either by driving the Maine Central into a compromise or by extending the Portland and Rochester to Bath, there connecting with the Knox and Lincoln, and so on to Bangor. By this magnificent enterprise the Pennsylvania Central would not only have a connected line to New York, outside of Boston from Halifax, but the shortest and most direct. In addition they would have control of a continuous line from Halifax to San Francisco, thus literally belting the continent. It is a stupendous scheme and one that may possibly not find its realization, and still it is openly discussed by leading railroad men here as not only possible but probable, and the action upon this charter as well as upon one from Danville Junction to Gorham, a point on the Portland and Rochester road, is looked forward to with a deal of excitement and interest.

Ashtabula, Youngstow nand Pittsburgh Railroad.

It is not perhaps generally known that this important enterprise is making sure and steady progress toward completion, which we regard as another great feeder and outlet as between this city and the Lakes. The grading between Youngstown and Ashtabula, Ohio, is now well advanced towards completion, and in a few days the track layers will push forward the laying of the iron. Thus in a very short time we expect to be in direct connection with the city of Ashtabula, and one of the finest harbors on Lake Erie, *via*. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Beaver Valley and Lawrence Roads, at a less distance than by any of the present lines. The comparative distances stand thus:

From Pittsburgh to Erie	149 miles.
From Pittsburgh to Cleveland	150 miles.
From Pittsburgh to Ashtabula	125 miles.

When we take into consideration the growing trade between Western Pennsylvania and the great chain of lakes, and the importance of increased facilities for moving the ores, coal and our manufactures, we feel like congratulating our citizens and those having control of the work, that the growing wants of our city and State are being provided for with these new avenues and decreased distances. Mr. William McCreary, President of the Lawrence Railroad, who is also President of the corporation, has shown his usual energy in advancing the enterprise.

Faith in Justification.

Stokes proposes to get himself acquitted of the murder of Fisk on the plea of justification. Having neglected to exhibit himself in a state of perpetual ebriety, and fix his eyes occasionally in a crazy sort of gaze, Stokes cannot plead insanity as successfully as McFarland did. Killing in self-defence, however, is an available plea. Stokes found himself dogged by detectives, which must, of course, have been Fisk's work. Hence it became necessary to skulk behind a stairway and assassinate Fisk. The case is a plain one. Everybody can see that, in order to head off Fisk's little game, the proper tactics was to kill Fisk.

There was a case in Wisconsin, a few years ago, somewhat resembling this, supposing Stokes to have been, contrary to public opinion, really in fear of his life. A Captain Perry, then just out of the army, believed that his life was sought by a fellow named Shay, formerly in his company. Shay had threatened to shoot him whenever he should get out of the army; and it was not long before he appeared in the village where Perry was sojourning. Acting upon his suspicions, Perry, on first sight of his enemy, drew a revolver and put three balls into his body, each sufficient to produce a fatal result. Perry was tried two or three times (the juries disagreeing), and finally acquitted. But, in addition to the difference in the grounds of suspicion on the part of the shooter, the case of Stokes is different from that of Perry in this: that the social advantages in the former are rather against the person committing the homicide, while in the latter, they were decidedly in his favor; and it is useless to argue that these circumstances do not usually have an effect in determining the verdict of juries.

A First Class Paper.

[From the Allentown Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL looks pretty in its new dress of type. We like the COMMERCIAL about as well as any paper we receive. It is honest, able and enterprising—rich, prosperous and happy; a first-class paper.

The New York police have been having a spasm of virtue concerning concert saloons and pretty waiter girls.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

Annual Report of Controller Lambert—Interesting Facts and Figures.

Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, yesterday filed his eleventh (and last) annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county. The exhibit is a gratifying one, showing that the finances of the county are in a healthy condition, that the revenues have been promptly collected, and the expenditures carefully guarded. It is worthy of special note that *not a single dollar of taxes is outstanding*. The Controller and the Treasurer, (Maj. Denniston) both retire from office on the first of March, and they made special efforts to have all the Collectors of the county return the full amount of their duplicates, so that they might be able to close up their accounts, and leave their successors clean books to begin on. This is the first time in the history of the county that such a result has been attained, and it is not accomplished without an effort.

In 1870, the County tax was ten mills. In 1871, two mills had to be added to meet the State tax, amounting to $80,000, and pay for the Indexing of the County Records. The Poor tax was one mill and a half, and the Workhouse tax was one mill—making thirteen and a half mills in all. This year (1872), the Poor tax will be increased half a mill- and the Work-house tax one mill. The County millage will be reduced to ten mills, unless the Controller is notified of some extra demand between now and the first of February, so that on the whole the levy this year will probably be half a mill less than in 1871. The total valuation of the county is a fraction over $43,000,000, and one mill raises about $41,000. The amount required for completing the indexing has not yet been furnished to the Controller, but the Indexing Commissioners will hand in their estimate before the first of February.

THE REVENUES.

The county and State taxes assessed and collected for 1871, with exonerations and discounts, were as follows:

	Assessed.	Collected.	Exonerated.	Disc'nts.
County tax.	$519,393 44	$472,487 09	$28,574 26	$18,322 09
State tax	7,989 84	7,276 08	443 15	280 61
Total	$527,383 28	$479,763 17	$29,017 41	$18,602 70

There are no outstanding taxes for the year. The Poor and Work-house taxes assessed and collected were as follows:

	Assessed.	Collected.	Exonera'd.	Disc'nts
Poor Tax	$32,786 72	$30,211 94	$1,500 06	$1,074 72
Work-house	43,415 78	39,460 81	2,426 17	1,528 80
Total	$76,202 50	$69,872 75	$3,926 23	$2,603 52

The total amount of State, County, Poor and Work House taxes collected were $549,635 92. Over $20,000 were retained by the tax-payers as discounts for prompt payment.

THE EXPENDITURES.

The following is a summary of the expenditures for the year, made under the several appropriations:

Appropriation.	Department.	Amount paid.
No. 1	Funded debt	$ 28,150 00
No. 2	Interest	1,638 67
No. 3	Interest, arrears and expense on railroad bonds	119,209 80
No. 4	Commissioner's office	6,452 53
No. 5	Controller's office	4,610 13
No. 6	Treasurer's office	5,427 78
No. 8	Coroner's office	5,956 56
No. 9	Solicitor's office	800 00
No. 10	Court House	5,110 00
No. 11	County Jail	12,478 30
No. 12	Court House and Jail	63,313 56
No. 13	Court of Quarter Sessions	40,228 95
No. 14	Court of Common Pleas	23,605 38
No. 15	District Court	17,803 68
No. 16	Supreme Court	1,071 00
No. 17	Assessment of taxes	18,034 57
No. 18	Election expenses	2,032 27
No. 19	Printing, stationery, etc	6,257 60
No. 20	Bridges	4,205 75
No. 21	Roads	3,291 39
No. 22	New townships	132 50
No. 23	Mayors Pittsburgh and Allegheny	1,250 00
No. 24	Aldermen and Justices of Peace	2,203 61
No. 25	Constables	3,658 84
No. 26	House of Refuge	11,978 72
No. 27	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	8,082 65
No. 28	Premium on fox scalps	22 75
No. 29	Unseated land tax	62 25
No. 30	Commonwealth of Penn'a	73,510 06
No. 31	Contingent fund	1,035 36
No. 32	Sinking fund	25,000 00
No. 33	State Auditor	153 00
No. 34	Prothonotary's office	1,566 61
No. 35	Work House and Inebriate Asylum	79,861 15
No. 36	Outstanding warrants previous to July 20, 1871	....
No. 37	Western Penitentiary	11,045 52
No. 38	Law Library	379 40
No. 39	Gas Inspection	3,900 00
No. 40	Recorder's Index Commission	19,703 00
No. 41	Salary and expense County officers	37,425 20
Total		$651,138 79

THE ORDINARY EXPENSES.

The ordinary expenses of the county for 1871 are in excess of those for 1870, by $6,617 56. The material variation is shown in the following table:

	1870.	1871.	Inc.	Dec.
Treasurer's Office	$ 4,000 00	$ 5,427 78	$1,427 78	....
County Jail	10,360 75	12,378 30	2,017 55	....
Quarter Sessions	37,457 43	40,228 95	2,771 52	....
Common Pleas	20,791 16	23,605 38	2,814 22	....
Assessment of Taxes	10,112 77	18,034 57	7,921 80	....
Printing, etc	7,746 56	6,257 60	....	$1,488 96
Bridges	11,882 30	4,205 75	....	7,676 55
Roads	1,290 00	3,291 39	2,001 39	....
House of Refuge	20,556 28	11,978 72	....	8,577 56
Prothonotary's Office	242 05	1,566 61	1,324 56	....
West Penitentiary	7,206 57	11,045 52	3,838 95	....

The Controller, in referring to the above statement, remarks as follows:

The increase for the county jail is caused by the payment of an old bill of $3,043 34 to Managers of the Work House and Inebriate Asylum for the maintenance of prisoners in 1870, which was unadjusted until 1871. The expense of keeping criminals from Armstrong county is also included in the above statement. The triennial assessment in 1870 produces the heavy outlay in that department. By act of Assembly of February 14th, 1871, an additional issue of third series, of seven per cent. bonds for $100,000 was made to the Board of Managers of the Work House and Inebriate Asylum. The net increase, however, for the year in total funded debt is but $15,954 51.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

The act of Assembly of March 11th, 1870, directing the moneys of the county to be deposited on interest with the highest bidder, has now been tested for a year with the following result: Total interest received from December 13th, 1870, to December 13th, 1871, is $7,259 94, from which deducting increased salary and clerk hire allowed to Treasurer, $3,000, leaves net gain for county, $4,259 94.

THE FEE BILL.

The operation for five months of the law known as the fee bill are detailed, so far as they reach in this fiscal statement. The principal on which this law is based, remunerating public officers by salaries instead of fees, is undoubtedly correct. Amendment is necessary to secure more perfect working for its enactments. A surrender by the State to the county of all interest in official fees, prepayment of costs in all cases, so far as may be consistent with justice, and a strict enforcement of returns by public officers, if added to its provisions, will, in my judgment, render this law of practical benefit to the public.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD JUDGMENT.

On July 5, 1870, a judgment was obtained by the county against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company for $238,567, being interest guaranteed by the company on bonds issued by the county on subscription to her capital stock, but which the county was compelled to pay by process of law. At the June term, 1870, of the Supreme Court, this judgment was confirmed. It is not enumerated among the resources of the county in the detailed accounts, as there is a proposition now pending for its amicable liquidation. The proceeds of it belong fairly to the Sinking Fund, and should be strictly applied to the redemption and cancellation of compromise railroad bonds.

RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

With this eleventh annual report, my official relations with the taxpayers will terminate. I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence so long reposed in me, and to point with satisfaction to the present financial condition of the county of Allegheny.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY TREASURER.

The following is the statement of the County Treasurer, Joseph F. Denniston:

DR.

To balance due January 1, 1871	$177,254 17
To county taxes	535,146 31
To workhouse taxes	49,947 39
To improvement taxes	2,600 18
To miscellaneous sources	113,040 23
	$877,988 28

CR.

By countersigned warrants	$651,174 04
Balance due by Treasurer	$226,814 24

This balance is subject to deductions for payment made Commonwealth, $47,753 49 State tax in August, 1871, for which warrant is not given to Treasurer until settlement of his State tax account with county.

FUNDED DEBT.

Volunteer bounty bonds	$ 350 00
Workhouse bonds	212,000 00
Compromise railroad bonds	2,098,736 53
Total funded debt	$2,311,086 53

FLOATING DEBT.

Countersigned warrants outstanding	$ 174 61
Compromise indebtedness not funded	143,000 00
Total floating debt	$143,174 61

TAXABLE VALUATION.

The following are the valuations of real estate, personal property and occupations, based upon the last triennial assessment:

	Real.	Pers'l.	Occup'n.	Total.
Pittsburgh	$15,985,048	$393,232	$1,875,405	$18,253,685
Allegheny	7,194,308	237,326	1,203,095	8,634,729
Boroughs	4,293,595	144,214	767,043	5,203,852
Townships	9,180,847	829,391	1,181,524	11,191,762
Total valuation				$43,284,028

TAXABLES.

	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.
Pittsburgh	25,520	2,798	28,315
Allegheny	14,777	1,236	16,013
Boroughs	12,612	1,133	13,745
Townships	18,196	1,904	20,100
Totals	71,105	7,071	78,176

THE WORK-HOUSE.

The total expenditures by the county, to date, for the Work-house and Inebriate Asylum, are $626,101 29. The Treasurer, Mr. Albree, reports as follows:

To balance on hand, December 31, 1870	$ 8,852 55	
To Board of Prison Inspectors	152,586 15	
To interest	438 68	
To convict labor	9,585 47	
To sundries	56 67	
		$171,519 52
By construction	$125,696 16	
By current expenses	43,730 64	
		$169,426 80
Balance		$2,092 72

MECHANICS' LIENS ON LEASEHOLDS.

The Supreme Court Reverses its Former Decision—The New Construction Criticised.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Schenley's appeal from the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, recently delivered by Justice Agnew, has excited no little comment among the members of the bar. The *Legal Journal* thus criticises the opinion: "We invite attention to the latest construction, by the Supreme Court of this State, of the act of 17th of February, 1858, relating to Mechanics' liens upon leased estates in the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill, and its supplement of 1865, extending its provisions to the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny, to be found in the case of the Brick Machine Company vs. Moore's Administrator (Schenley's Appeal), reported in this issue.

The inconvenience and injury resulting from this construction can hardly be overestimated, in view of the fact that a directly contrary construction was given the same act, by the same court, nearly ten years ago, when the same question was fairly and distinctly presented, and fully and carefully argued; and never since, until the present, so far as we know, has its soundness been questioned, or the decision itself qualified, limited or reversed.

Upon the faith of that decision lawyers have advised—parties have contracted—rights have been acquired and vested—and unless a departure therefrom is demanded for *the most cogent reasons*—a clear violation of established law or some important poinciple—it should be vigilantly and firmly sustained.

The Court there held (see *Thomas* vs. *Smith*, 42 Penn'a St. Rep., '68,) that under the act of February 17th, 1858, above referred to, a Mechanics' lien may be filed against an ice house erected for the purpose of carrying on the business of storing and selling ice, on a lot leased for a term of years in one of the counties embraced by the Act; and that the Act applied *generally to leased estates*, and their tenants, in the counties embraced by it, and *not to coal lease estates only*. * * * * *

Now, whether this decision be the correct one or not, as to Schuylkill county, the legislature must be presumed to have extended the Act to Allegheny county, attaching to it the meaning thus judicially given it.

The abandonment of this decision, in the present case, is not attempted to be excused—no justification for such a departure from the principle "*Stare decisis*" is offered—indeed the fact of such a decision ever having been made, is totally ignored. Now whilst it does not appear that, in the present case, the attention of the court had been directed to the former decision, neither does it appear that the point was mooted, and the fact is, we are informed, that it was conceded, by all parties interested, that the leasehold—from the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of which this controversy arose—was a proper subject of such a lien.

In thus calling to the attention of the profession the fact that a former decision of the Supreme Court has been directly overruled, we disclaim any disrespect, either as a journalist or lawyer, for that tribunal, "for the general soundness, wisdom and ability of whose expositions and administration of the law, no one in the Commonwealth can exceed us in respect and confidence." It is certainly to be expected that counsel shall aid the court in arriving at the law of the case at bar, but at the same time, where a point is admitted by both parties, it seems to us to be the lesson of this particular case, that courts should never attempt to decide causes upon points not mooted at the hearing, without first calling the attention of counsel to them. Justice to the court itself, as well as the profession, demands the observance of this rule.

ON COMMISSION.

Suit Against a Grain Dealer.

In the Court of Common Pleas suit was entered by P. Duff & Sons against J. O. McConaughy for the recovery of some six or seven hundred dollars, alleged to be due plaintiffs on a grain transaction. The plaintiffs and defendant made a contract, whereby said defendant was to ship grain from Rochelle, Illinois to plaintiffs, at Pittsburgh, to be sold by them for him in the manner usual with commission merchants. In accordance with this contract, and in good faith the plaintiffs advanced to defendant October 19th, 1871, the sum of $1,500. To repay this advance defendant, from time to time shipped grain to plaintiffs to such an amount that the indebtedness is reduced to $676 41 and now declines to ship any more grain or pay back the money advanced.

It is further alleged that McConaughy has between seven and eight hundred dollars in the hands of C. Hanson Love, of this city. An attachment for this money was issued by the Prothonotary pending the trial of this case.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, for the week ending January 23, 1872, and each bearing that date, reported from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent Cases, Washington city, D. C.:

122,890—Bracket hook for show windows, J. Hodgkins, Harrisburg, Pa.

122,898—Machine for making horse shoes, W. R. Justus, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Shoenberger & Co., same place.

122,898—Journal bearing, J. H. Lindsay, Allegheny, Pa., antedated January 19, 1872.

122,912—Manufacture of sheet iron, W. Rogers, Apollo, assignor to himself and T. J. Burchfield, Allegheny, Pa.

122,918—Washing machine, Jerome Scott, Charleston, Pa.

122,950—Ejector for Artesian wells, M. Lytle, Oil City, Pa.

123,004—Chopping machine, J. A. Eberly, Reamstown, Pa., assignor to himself and A. Godschalk, same place.

123,009—Pressing wood, H. W. Fawcett, Titusville, and T. McGowan, Meredith, Pa.

123,031—Stop cock, J. Maclaren, Scranton, Pa.

123,050—Tobacco cutter, T. Schug & C. B. Alsover, of Easton, Pa.

123,055—Grain doors for cars, H. Stahlnecker, Allentown, Pa.

123,057—Construction of walls for buildings, W. L. Stauffer, Allentown, Pa.

123,062—Bed bottoms, T. Thomas and J. A. Kurtz, Pittsburgh, Pa.

123,069—Locomotive boiler furnace, John Wood, Jr., Conshohocken, Pa.

REISSUES.

4,717—Washing machine, J. M. Clark, Lancaster, Pa.

Patent No. 117,603, August 1st, 1871, Division A; also, No. 4,718, reissue of patent to same party and same date as above, marked Division B.

Cars Burned at Conemaugh.

Quite a destructive fire occurred at Conemaugh, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on Saturday night last, involving the loss of considerable of the property of the railroad company. It appears that a collision occurred while a freight train was being made up. This collision resulted in the meeting of a couple of tank cars, each containing about eighty barrels of crude oil. The fluid ran from the tanks upon the tracks between the rails, saturating the ground and ties thoroughly. Some hours later a freight engine passed over one of the tracks and a lighted coal from the ash pan fell into a pool of the oil, and in a very short space of time a large sheet of flame lit up the vicinity. Several cars of the passing train were soon on fire, and eventually some thirty, of which a number were loaded with lumber and other freight, were entirely destroyed. Three passenger coaches of the Johnstown Accommodation, standing on a siding, were also burned. The intense heat did great damage to the track, the rails being warped from their fastenings. The coal tipples in the vicinity were in great danger, in fact were on fire several times, but were saved by the efforts of the people of the town and the employees of the railroad company.

Bullion Product in the United States.

Mr Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, has published a corrected estimate of the Bullion Product of the United States in the years of 1869 and 1870, which is as follows:

	1869.	1870.
California	$22,500,000	$25,000,000
Nevada	14,000,000	16,000,000
Oregon & Washington	3,000,000	3,000,000
Idaho	7,000,000	6,000,000
Montana	9,000,000	9,100,000
Colorado & Wyoming	4,000,000	3,775,000
New Mexico	500,000	500,000
Arizona	1,000,000	800,000
Utah	....	1,300,000
All other sources	500,000	525,000
Total	$61,500,000	$66,000,000

This agreeable evidence of progress will be doubtless made more emphatic by the returns for 1871 which, though not yet complete, indicate a considerable increase in production.

FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

The Story of a "Haunted" House—Queer Freaks in an Allegheny City Tenement—Five Months of Mystery, and then the Place is Vacated—Rumors Run Riot.

The usual quiet which has prevailed in Allegheny for some time past has been considerably disturbed the past few days by the report of the existence of a "haunted house" in the eastern part of the city. It forms now the general topic of conversation, and the wildest rumors concerning it are afloat. The house has been occupied by a prominent official, but the strange noises, the groanings, rappings, etc., which have occurred nightly, so annoyed the occupants that they were compelled to vacate the premises yesterday. The official moved into the house about five months ago, and these noises commenced the first night, and have continued nightly ever since. The only reason given by him for not removing sooner is, that he wished to ascertain the causes that brought about these demonstrations. As he is no believer in "ghosts," spiritualism or anything of a like nature, he had never felt the least fear as to the probable consequences of his remaining in the house, or that his life was in danger. Every effort, however, made to explain the mystery, or to discover the causes that produced such noises, has proved futile. Below is given a brief account of these singular occurrences which was obtained from the gentleman himself, and can be relied upon as true. The gentleman is willing to certify at any time that the occurrences mentioned below are facts, and that any party can be convinced by a night's sojourn in the house.

The noises occurred for two months between the hours of seven and eight, and the remaining months after four o'clock in the morning. One evening he heard a knock at the door which leads from the hall into the kitchen, but when the door was opened he found that no person was there. He closed the door, but had no sooner taken his seat than another knock was heard. He inquired who was there, when a voice representing a female answered "Me." He next asked "What do you want?" when the answer, "I want in," was received. He then walked lightly to the door and quickly opened it, when he heard soft footsteps glide up the stairs, but could see no form. He then rushed up stairs, and searched the rooms, but found that no person was near.

At another time a lady visitor rushed into the kitchen, pale as a sheet, and was unable to speak for some time. After recovering somewhat from her fright, she stated (it was about seven o'clock) that she had come to spend the evening. When she entered the hall, and was walking toward the door leading into the sitting room, some person pushed her violently against the wall, held her there a moment and then fled up stairs. The search for the person, however, was fruitless. It may be stated here that the house was a double one, and a hall ran through the center. At another time, he was visited by his brother-in-law. One evening while he was lying awake in bed, he felt a hand, as cold as a corpse, touch his face. He jumped out of bed, struck a light, but saw no person around. Being afraid to go to bed again, he reclined on a sofa, but before many minutes had elapsed the sofa rocked like a cradle. He woke the gentleman of the house, who was in an adjoining room, and made known the circumstance to him, but the efforts to discover the cause of such an unnatural occurrence proved futile.

The most wonderful occurrence remains to be told. One night a very singular noise was heard. When the parents arose an awful sight presented itself. The child, who was lying in the cradle was naked, all the bed clothes having been scattered about the floor, and the clothes taken off the child and also scattered here and there. Another time, while he was up stairs, he heard a crash down stairs, as if a person had a very heavy ax, and with it was striking the table with all his might. He rushed down stairs, when, singular to relate, he discovered nothing unusual, and not the faintest noise was heard. He was astonished, however, to hear the same noise, but not quite so loud, from the very spot up stairs which he had left. He then went up stairs with a revolver in his possession, when he heard light footsteps as if some person was walking around the room. He could, as on every other occasion, only hear the sounds but could not see anything.

Anxious to know what some of his friends would think of the matter, he would sometimes invite them to his house at a certain hour. One time, when one of his friends was sitting with him in the parlor, his friend suddenly stopped in his conversation and said, "What's that?" He replied, we are used to that. The visitor remarked that that noise was very singular, and that something was wrong. He insisted on accompanying the gentleman of the house up stairs to ascertain the cause of the noise, but he would not allow him, fearing that he might get so frightened as to injure him, as he was already as white as a sheet from fright. He went up stairs alone, when he heard light footsteps around him, as if a person were walking in a circle around him within a foot, and in fact would sometimes come in contact with him. The visitor finally also went up stairs, when the walking was continued. Nothing could be seen. Several times his children would rush to him, having been terribly frightened. They said they heard some one knock at the window, or hammer against the wall, or walk around the room.

One time the gentleman had a young married couple occupying a room up stairs, who intended to remain a few days. The first night, the benedict had occasion to go down stairs. He was not absent more than a moment, when he rushed into the room, panting and as pale as death, and fell exhausted on the bed. His wife was almost crazed with fear, wondering what had occurred. He answered in a few moments, and said that just as he commenced going down stairs something pushed him down the stairs. The couple left the house early the next morning.

The above is the statement given by the gentleman himself, and he will vouch for its truth. He does not attempt to give any explanation for these unnatural occurrences, and as he does not believe in "ghosts," he is at a loss to account for them. The house has been thoroughly searched, the walls examined and everything possible done to find a natural cause, but to no purpose.

He has had a number of his friends at one time in and around the house when these occurrences took place, but the greatest vigilance, and the most thorough searching failed to find any cause for the singular phenomena.

These occurrences have greatly affected the health of his wife and children. His wife was anxious to move soon after they first occupied the house, but he said no harm would be done them, and he wished to remain to learn the cause of the occurrences. His wife soon become so frightened that she would not remain in the house during his absence, but would always stay with the neighbors. Several times she had, after these noises, to be carried into a neighbor's house. Her health failed so rapidly that finally he agreed to move, which was done yesterday. The above are only some of the main incidents that have taken place there. Every night something unusual would occur. Sometimes it would be continual rappings, sometimes talking or whispering, groaning, walking, etc. Some old residents in the vicinity state that the house has been haunted for twenty years past. The occurrences, however, were for months at a time so light as not to create much alarm. Sometimes a year would elapse, and nothing unusual would occur. It is also said that there have been a large number of deaths in the house.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

Triennial Enumeration of School Children — The "Starvation" Principle.

Among the bills now before the Legislature is one to provide for a triennial enumeration of the children of school age in the Commonwealth. It authorizes the State Superintendent to furnish blanks to the school directors of each district in the State, who shall, within four weeks after the general election in 1873, and within the same time every third year thereafter, place the forms in the hands of the assessors of taxes, whose duty it shall be to enumerate all the children of school age, with name, age, color, nativity, time of attendance at school during the preceding three years, and the causes of non-attendance.

Under this bill, the State Superintendent would be possessed of much valuable information. The enumeration would exhibit some startling facts in many districts in the State, and would, doubtless, furnish a powerful argument in favor of compulsory education. The bill, however, might embrace other provisions, which would be equally important and beneficial. It should require the directors in every district, to set forth the capacity of their school buildings, to show whether they have been furnishing ample facilities for all the children of the district. They should also require the directors to report whether they have established graded schools wherever they have been required. The State Superintendent holds, under the sixty-ninth section of the general school law, that "the duty of grading the schools is obligatory upon directors in districts admitting of the arrangement, as it is to establish them in sufficient numbers to educate all, of proper age, who may apply." * * "Ungraded common schools are imperfect common schools, and should only be tolerated while the circumstances of the district render grading impossible."

Were a perfect census taken, and the number of children compared with the school facilities furnished by the directors, it would be found that in many instances the directors have been grossly negligent of their duty. We have had a case in point in our own county. The sub-district in which the village of Wilkinsburg is located has had no progress, in the way of increased school facilities, for a period of *twenty years!* if we except the increase in the term of tuition from the minimum of *four* months, to the little less beggarly term of *six* months in the year. Twenty years ago two small rooms were erected, capable of accommodating about forty scholars each. In all these twenty years, the common schools have stood still, and will make no progress for twenty years to come if those who now manage them can have their own way. During the past ten years the population of the township has largely increased, and the school population (children between the ages of six and twenty-one) of the Wilkinsburg sub-district, as appears from a carefully prepared census, now numbers three hundred and sixty-two. Of this number, fully two hundred and fifty would attend a good graded school. What would the State Superintendent think of a Board of Directors who would thus persistently *starve* the public schools? Two small rooms, with a capacity for *eighty* scholars, for a school population of *three hundred and sixty-two!* Is it to be wondered at that the people of this subdistrict are almost unanimous in praying the Court to grant them an independent district? What hope would there be for the common school cause in that populous and wealthy section, if the majority of the people believed in the anti-progressive, starvation principle—and were content to not move a peg in twenty years, notwithstanding population and wealth have increased five fold? The bill now before the Legislature should provide against the starvation principle; and while the question of compulsory education is being discussed, the equally important one of *compelling* directors to do their duty should not be overlooked.

The Indians Incapable of a High Grade of Civilization.

SAUT STE MARIE, January 9, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

From the COMMERCIAL of the 1st I take the following:

"A Roman Catholic journal wants the government to hand over the Indians to the care of the missionaries of that Church, declaring that they have made the Indian, wherever he has fallen under their happy influence, sober, peaceful and industrious. He has abandoned in a large measure a nomadic mode of life, and settled down to the cultivation of the soil. Even those who still live as roaming bands will listen to counsel from no other lips."

I know of no better place in the Union to test the truthfulness of this statement than just where I now write, for here the Catholic Church has been laboring among the Indians without interruption for more than two hundred years. I want the man who wrote the above to come here and pick out twenty-five of the best Catholic Indians in Chippewa county, and place them in a room with a keg of whisky, and if twenty-two out of the twenty-five are not blind drunk in one hour, (provided the keg is large enough,) then I, for one, will do all in my power to aid them in getting control of all the Indians in the United States.

Further, if the writer of the above finds me ten Indians in this county who have "settled down to the cultivation of the soil," further than to raise a few potatoes for their own use, he will be entitled to a premium for the discovery he has made. I suppose the Indians at the Methodist mission, about twelve miles west of this place, and those on Sugar Island under the care and supervision of the M. P. church, are about as good specimens of civilized Indians as can be found, but there is scarcely one among them who would not chase a fox or dip for a white fish two days rather than raise ten times the worth of it in potatoes.

That the Indian here is an improvement on his brother in a wild state cannot be denied; but I have seen no one among them to lead me to suppose that they are capable of a high grade of civilization, or that as a body they can be brought to follow the pursuits of civilized life.

I have no hopes of ever seeing Indians as a class occupy the position of statesmen, authors, inventors, or leading in anything in which the home family is very much interested. This opinion I form after living among a tribe of Indians for whose civilization and christianization the Government and the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist Churches have spent fabulous amounts of money. The red man is far inferior to the black man in all the above qualifications.

A. P. H.

IT IS not generally known that the first report from any committee of Congress against slavery was prepared and presented by a member from Pennsylvania. The circumstances were these: In 1847, one Antonio Pacheco presented a petition for remuneration for the loss of a slave during the Florida war, which occurred several years before. General Jessup, who commanded in Florida, and all the Southern and many Northern Representatives exerted their personal and political influence to sustain the claim. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Dickey, father of Hon. O. J. Dickey, present member from the Ninth Pennsylvania District, was a member, and Jefferson Davis the chairman. Messrs. Dickey and Giddings, the abolition member from the Ohio "Western Reserve," boarded at the same house, and at the tea table the evening before a report was to be made on the claim, the matter became a subject of conversation, and, after leaving the table, the two retired to their room, and concluded to prepare a minority report against allowing it. Mr. Dickey worked at it all night, and by morning completed the report, which took distinct and unmistakable grounds against the right of men to hold their fellow-beings as property. In the morning Mr. Dickey presented the report to the House, and made a strong and able speech in its advocacy, during the course of which he was called to order for discussing the subject of slavery. Of course, the views of the minority were not adopted by the House, as those were the days of Southern taskmasters and Northern doughfaces, and Pacheco got his money. The report is to be found in the House documents of the first session of the 30th Congress, No. 178.

THE recent unfavorable developments in regard to a number of the New York Savings Banks, appear to be awakening public sentiment to the importance of a reform in the system. While it is but fair to presume that the banks which have suspended have been exceptional in the character of their management, and that the majority of these institutions are prudently and honorably conducted, considerable anxiety has, in some instances, been caused relative to their stability. In Massachusetts it is proposed to prohibit these banks from receiving brokerage or fees for loans made, or interest other than that specified in ehe note for a given loan; also, that the maximum rate of interest on loans from savings banks shall not exceed seven per cent. These restrictions are designed to check the speculative tendency of the management. In New York there is said to have been a considerable withdrawal of deposits from institutions supposed to be sound, and it is urged that for their protection, not less than that of the public, there should be a Government inspector for savings banks as there is for insurance companies. It is not improbable that the upshot of the agitation may be the adoption of the system of Governmental Postal Savings Banks.

THERE was a man in Mauch Chunk, a few days ago, with a patent air brake for railroad cars for sale. He claimed that it would stop a train going at the highest rate of speed in half its own length. There was a certain railroad man up there who treated this suggestion with scorn, and said he would wager large sums that the air brake wouldn't stop a train any quicker than any other brake. So he borrowed the contrivance and fixed it on an open car on the Switch-back Railroad, and went up to Mount Pisgah to get a fair start. He let her come down the inclined plane for a while until she began to move along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and then he suddenly placed his foot on the brake and put it on with full power. One minute later the eye of any solitary traveler passing through those wilds might have observed a car standing perfectly still on the track and a railroad man going down hill among the blackberry bushes and underbrush head foremost at the rate—say of forty-five miles an hour. He was carried home on a stretcher, and now that railroad man not only has perfect faith in the availability of the air brake, but he is convinced that it would be a good thing if some man would invent a machine for taking the flatness and general demoralization, as it were, out of mutilated noses. It is recorded that he has solemnly assured all his friends that he will never try it again.

SHORTLY after the publication of Horace Greeley's much talked of letter to the editor of the Missouri *Caucasian*, one of his intimate friends took him to task for holding any communication with a person of such undisguised treasonable proclivities; telling him that it had considerably damaged his prospects for the Presidential nomination. To whom Mr. Greeley, evidently remembering Henry Clay's famous saying, "I would rather be right than President," thus replies—

"You think the letter I wrote to P. Donan a mistake. So should I, if it were the chief end of Man to run for President. But that is not my notion. I could not consent to be President at the heavy cost of ceasing to be myself. I am a protectionist. There shall be no vote cast for me in ignorance of that truth if I can help it. I am opposed to all fraud—abhor swindles, however passively committed. Don't you remember your suggestion to me, that I ought to drop the tariff question for the present? Do I follow such advice? Not if the court understands itself."

Whatever may be thought of some of Mr. Greeley's political views and methods of action, it is certain that the above has the ring of the right metal. It is probable that the Democrats never made a greater mistake than in undertaking to bait their hooks for the *Tribune* philosopher.

Best Daily in Pittsburgh.

[From the Meadville Journal.]

We wish to put it upon record that in our judgment the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL is the best daily paper published in Pittsburgh, and second to none published west of New York city. People who want a Pittsburgh daily can profit by our recommend.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

Great Prison Reform Meeting in New York—Statesmen and Philanthropists in Council on the Subject—Society Arraigned Upon the Matter—An International Prison Congress to be Held.

One of the most interesting and important meetings that has ever been held in New York was the Prison Reform Meeting which took place last Friday. Ex-Gov. Seymour presided, and delivered an admirable address, in which he pointed out the impossibility of dealing with the subject in a large and truthful way without arraigning the public, and that crimes do not show so clearly the character of the criminals as they do the social aspect of the communities in which they are committed. "All," he said—

"Who study the problems of government are struck with the fact that the American people are in many ways most neglectful of political duties. We have more than enough of political strife, passion, and prejudice, but the feeling that wealth and power and influence have duties as well as rights is very weak. In this respect our men of wealth fall far behind the privileged classes of Europe. A British peer of the realm will take part in questions of government, local or general, where one of our city merchants feels that in some way he may compromise his dignity and position if he does not give the world to understand that he looks upon all such things as unworthy diversion from the great duty of taking care of himself and his personal affairs."

Recognizing that the first necessity in battling with crime is a wise criminal code, well administered, Governor Seymour said they had neither of them in the State of New York, nor did he think they had in other States of the Union. He said:

"You see the wrongdoer in the hands of the officers of the law, and you see the clear proof of his guilt, but in some way his journey to the prison, where he should be, is so dilatory that in too many instances he never reaches it. There are features of our criminal code which disgrace us. Yet in regard to this subject, which concerns all men's lives and property, there is a deadness in the public mind which depresses all who try to get reform. The disheartening trouble is that neither the public nor the legislators care enough about the matter to help or to hinder. In this city it is sometimes quite as safe for a poor man to commit a crime as to be an innocent witness of one, as he is liable to be detained and locked up, so that he may testify on a trial where the wrongdoer may escape the penalties of the law."

Speaking from his own experience while Governor of the State of New York, he said that no right-minded man was ever made complacent by listening to the story of his fellow brother; adding—

"It is the duty of a State to cultivate every good quality of those unhappy men. They are sent to prison for particular acts, and not for their general character. Hope is a great reformer. Despair is deadly and dangerous. Now men come out of our prisons poor and friendless; feeling that their long years of toil have brought to them or their families no gain, but they must go out into the world with worn bodies and blackened characters. How different would be their condition if by wise legislation they were allowed to keep for themselves or their families the whole or a share of their earnings."

The entire speech of Governor Seymour was a powerful protest against the practice which prevails of drawing a broad, black line around all convicts, and against the miserable policy which makes their years of prison life a blank in existence, seeks to turn their wages into a source of profit, and sends them out into the world hopeless and desperate.

Dr. E. E. Wines, who has just returned from Europe, whither he had been sent as Commissioner of the United States to organize an International Penitentiary Congress, and to lay the problems of the suppression of crimes and the reformation of criminals before the statesmen and thinkers of that continent, gave an interesting account of the prison systems of the different countries he had visited, and the objects of the American Prison Association. From his description it appears that these objects are: The amelioration of the criminal law; the improvement of the penal and reformatory institutions of the country, and an earnest study of the means and appliances best suited to save discharged prisoners from a relapse. The association also assumes the duty of visiting the prisons and reformatories of the country, especially in States where such establishments are in an unsettled condition, and of aiding the authorities in charge by information and suggestion in the work of improvement. Still another duty of the society is that of offering an annual review of the state and condition of prisons and of the progress of prison reform in this and other countries, an essential part of which will be the most complete exhibition attainable of penitentiary statistics.

The venerable Professor Lieber also delivered an address, showing the deep interest which the subject should have for the socialist, the philanthropist and the philosophical jurist. Many other eminent persons also addressed the meeting, while a great number of letters were read from distinguished persons, including President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Senator Sumner, Hon. W. D. Kelly, Archbishop McClosky, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Governors Jewell, Parker and Washburn; the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, North German Union, Prussia, Chili, Peru, Colombia, Equador, the Argentine Republic, Turkey, and Japan, all expressing the most hearty sympathy with the cause.

It is evident that the question of prison reform is beginning to take a strong hold on the minds of the leading men of this and other countries. But not a whit too soon. For it concerns the community as deeply as the criminal, and when it is unfolded in all its length and breadth it will be seen to be among the foremost of the momentous questions of the time. The International Congress to be held in London in July will still further increase the general interest felt in the subject, promote comprehensive inquiry, and conduce to the mutual animation and encouragement of those who are engaged in it.

Bismarck's Opinion of the United States.

"I always read a great deal about the United States," said Prince Bismarck, further on. "Their current history is a most attractive kaleidoscope. The colors may be sometimes repulsive, but they are always clear and well defined. And no matter how strangely distorted the picture may sometimes look, the last turn of the kaleidoscope always brings public opinion to the top. As everybody is allowed to say there what he pleases, it is sometimes difficult to discern there what a true expression of public opinion is. But it is sure to make itself felt truly and courageously in the end. Think of the strange things which occurred in New York. Dishonest officials were plundering the people's money with astounding coolness. They relied on public suffrage to sustain their iniquities, and on bad judges to screen them. I hardly trusted my eyes when I read the details of the robberies that had been committed. Americans with whom I conversed confirmed everything, and they seemed hopeless about the future of their largest city. But their despondency was groundless, and honesty triumphed even there. There is a great deal of food for thought in those American events."

Bury Me in the Morning.

It is not often that the name of Stephen A. Douglass is connected in our minds with anything outside of the political arena, but here is a beautiful poetical effusion of his which is a credit alike to heart and intellect.—*Guardian.*

Bury me in the morning, mother—
O let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave mother,
Ere you leave me alone with Night.
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
'Tis a thought of terrible fear—
And you will be here alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here;
So bury in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell of the Saviour's love, mother,
I feel it is in my heart—
But, oh! from this beautiful world, mother,
'Tis hard for the young to part:
For even to part when here, mother,
The soul is fain to stay;
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And Heaven seems far away.
Then bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

TWO OR three weeks ago the School Board of Pottsville published an advertisement for a teacher, "all applicants to be examined, in addition to the common branches in algebra, in American literature, botany, geometry, constitution, trigonomy, surveying, geology, physiology, natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, astronomy and rhetoric," for all of which acquirements the magnificent sum of thirty-five dollars per month was to be paid any female teacher who would pass a favorable examination. The result was there were no female applicants, and the Board last week increased the salary one hundred per cent., and engaged the services of a man without asking him to undergo any such examination. Pottsville is the home of the brilliant, truth-loving Democratic journal which, when a certain Democratic functionary in Indiana was lately indicted for larceny, gravely published it as another case of outrageous Radical corruption.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Collector of Customs of New York, Portland, Burlington, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Plattsburg, Detroit, Port Huron, and Boston, that on and after the 1st of February all railway cars containing goods in bond must be locked and sealed with the D or XX lock of the American Seal Lock Company. The seals are accompanied by photographs of them in triplicate, and, with the locks, have been sent to the Collectors. The manifest of the goods locked in the cars are to be accompanied each by a photograph of the seal attached to the lock.

BUNCH GRASS.

Something About Stock Raising in Montana.

The census of the grass family in the United States shows already over two hundred members, but when Prof. Gray "took the census" he seems to have neglected the regions of the far northwest in his researches. A valuable member of the family is usually left out of the catalogue, and that is the *Bunch Grass* of Dakota and Montana.

When riding northward from the great alkaline sage bush plains of Idaho and Wyoming, it is the first weed to extend a friendly welcome to your jaded animals. Your horse knows it well enough, for often as you ride along he will snatch from their tufts many sweet morsels. And at night when you come to camp, after slaking their thirst in the sparkling creek, you will see them dash over the pretty green meadow grass, and make for the brown hill-sides, which are thickly covered with the bunch grass. It is not only a favorite with horses, but is eagerly sought for by the oxen and sheep. There is nothing apparently in the appearance of bunch grass to warrant the favor with which it is regarded by graminiverous animals, but it is to be supposed the animals know what items to chose in their own bills-of-fare, even if it be the pastry first. They all seem to flourish and fatten on it, and require no other food, no matter how hard they are worked.

Bunch grass grows nearly everywhere in Montana, no matter how high the situation or how stony or barren the ground may be. It blooms early in the season, growing in thick tufts, scattered a few inches apart over the ground; to the height of a foot or eighteen inches. The culms are fine and slender, and compress in the hand like druggists' packing hay. By the end of June it is full grown; then it withers, and that is the last of its growth for that year. It looks as dead as a stick sure enough, but the wonderful peculiarity about it is, that it "cures" on the stalk and remains *until the following* season sweeter than the best dried hay. Doubtless the dry atmosphere has much to do with this labor-saving way of making hay. The rains in Montana and Dakota are never sufficiently protracted to cause mildew. In most of the valleys it is rare that snow falls deep enough to entirely cover the bunch grass, because the moisture is not there to make it. Occasionally, however, in some situations, there is trouble on this account, but if the snow is not hard frozen, no matter how deep, the horses will paw it off the grass. Cattle will not dig in this way, however, and instances of their suffering greatly, and even starving to death have occurred. But that is very rare, and during twelve years, since the first settlement of Montana, there has been no general trouble on this account. Strange as it may appear, there are valleys in the northern part not even as much troubled with snow as those to the south of equal elevation.

The region of the Flathead Lake is the favorite feeding ground for stock, and in fact all of the Flathead reservation is good. The Flatheads, however, are too lazy to pay much attention to stock raising, other than to horses, caring more for buffalo, for which they annually migrate to the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains to hunt.

It seems strange to refer to a country as not only a grazing but a timber country, but such is really the case of Montana. The timber grows in parks of greater or less extent, confined on the east side of the mountains, generally to the hill sides and ravines, but coursing down on the western side at places entirely across the valleys. So that there are timbered prairies, so to speak, and prairie hills in view, or *vice versa*, all the time. But there is cattle feed everywhere, and ranges of the finest kind, for millions of animals.

There are already one hundred and thirty thousand head of cattle in Montana—driven in many instances from Texas—awaiting the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to be sent to market.

It is difficult to make an estimate of what it costs to raise cattle in Montana. One man might easily tend 500 head. I was told by a man who owns a thousand, that a dollar a head a year was what it cost him. Some ranchemen use mowing machines and lay in a supply of inferior proinder from the meadows—for contingencies, making the cost somewhat greater, but certainly trifling enough. The working oxen usually run loose all winter, and are fatter in the spring than at any other time. Certainly no such grazing lands exist in North America as can be found in the main valleys of the Upper Yellowstone and Missouri and their tributaries, and the various forks of the Columbia—through the Rocky Mountains.

T. P. R.

A Divining Rod.

Augusta, Georgia, has a sensation. The *Constitutionalist* of that city gives this account of it! The police arrested a man named Jerry Winfrey, who had in his possession an ax, a spade, and a singular stick, which afterwards proved to be a divining rod. The darkey said that he had been sent to the Sand Hills after the articles in question by the owner, Mr. Jas. P. Stallings. He was locked up, and ax, spade and rod held by the police for the owner's benefit. Yesterday morning Mr. Stallings claimed the articles and they were delivered up to him, and the darkey was released. The divining rod, so-called, is a singular affair, and attracted much notice. It is a stick, forked at one end. Between the fork is secured a small vial, tightly wrapped around with a cord. What was contained in the phial was not ascertained. Mr. Stallings informed the police officers that by the assistance of this mysterious rod and phial, he had discovered $1,650 of buried gold, and that nothing would induce him to part with it. We understand that he was offered $1,000 for it by one party, which offer, however, he refused. Several persons who saw the rod assert that there is no doubt about its being attracted towards any gold in its vicinity.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

The following, which is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," said to have been first published in 1488, and republished in 1641, is now going the rounds of the press, to the great comfort, doubtless, of the Second Adventists. It will be observed that all the events predicted in it, except that mentioned in the last two lines—which is still in the future—have already come to pass:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thought shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do;
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk;
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron on the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do;
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

IT CAN hardly be said that the forte of John Ruskin is in the field of letter writing on political economy, and yet in his occasional printed addresses to the working classes of England he has said not a few things as remarkable for practical wisdom and sagacity as the majority of his utterances have been for their mistiness and obscurity. In the latest essay in which he tries to grapple with and solve the perplexing social and political problems of his age and country, he calls upon England's workingmen to promise these three things: First, to do their work well. Second, to help others to do their's when they can. Third, to make sure they can obey good laws before they seek to alter poor ones. Brief as they are, these rules contain a world of comprehensive statesmanship, and if conscientiously observed by those to whom they are addressed would be likely to conduce to their social, political and moral advancement a good more effectually than any help they can ever expect to receive from the hands of such noisy agitators as Bradlaugh and Odger, or any of their fellow iconoclasts.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* lately called attention, in a lengthy editorial, to the special value of the Indiana coal fields for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel. It is just beginning to be known that the coal deposit now successfully worked in Clay County, on the lines of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroads, extends northward nearly to the Toledo, Wabash & Western road, in Warren county, and south to the Ohio river, and embracing the entire southwestern portion of the State, including an area of at least six thousand square miles. The special quality which is claimed renders the coal so valuable for smelting ores is that it does not cake, and hence it may be used in the furnaces without previous coking. This is not mere theory, but it is daily demonstrated at the furnaces at Brazil, where it is claimed that a better quality of iron is made for the purpose of being converted into steel than can be found at any other furnace in the West where coke is used.

SOME of the English papers are working themselves into a fever heat over a report that the "Victory"—the famous flag-ship of Nelson, and the only remaining relic of England's past naval glories—is shortly to be sold at auction. The "Victory" has for many years lain in the harbor of Portsmouth, where she has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people, desirous of seeing the vessel on which England's greatest naval hero died. It is said that the people look upon the proposition as little less than sacrifice, and that the placards containing the announcement of the sale were torn from the walls and trampled under foot by the townspeople of Portsmouth. Judging from the temper of the journals upon the subject, Mr. Gladstone, should the report turn out to be true, will incur the execration of thousands of his countrymen.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

WHAT is to become of Mexico, is not an unreasonable or unseasonable question. The condition of that country forces it; and, if we may believe reports, the people there are beginning to answer it, by turning their faces with outstretched arms towards the United States. In other words, an American Protectorate and ultimate annexation. The condition of affairs there creates a good opening for Yankee enterprise—say of the order whereof Col. T. A. SCOTT is a fair sample.

IN view of the number of reform investigations in blast at the present time, the Chicago *Tribune* asks: "Have there never been so great scamps in public life before, or have great scamps never proved so successful, or have honest men never before had so much leisure for their detection and exposure?" It would be a cheerful belief that, whatever be the fact about the scamps, the determination to "go for" them was never before so great. Not to be too sure, we persuade ouselves that there are certain indications favoring this belief—and the politician is a poor leader who cannot detect the fact.

THE signal defeat of General CASS in his efforts to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor three years ago, seems not to have disheartened him, for his friends are preparing for another trial. Since that gentleman "put through with a whirl" the bill legislating into office perpetually the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company—a trick which FISK immediately caught up and added to the long list of Erie iniquities—General CASS has not figured much at Harrisburg. While his success in that performance may give him strength with a certain class in our State, it is questionable whether it will entitle him to consideration among the people.

THOSE Republican papers which are so intensely loyal to the party as to deny the right to differ with the administration, more particularly anything said or done by Gen. GRANT, should take Senator MORTON in hand for his uncompromising opposition to amnesty as recommended in the President's message. The independent thought and action of this Senator, in Mr. SUMNER almost brought about his excommunication, and the opposition of Senator CARPENTER to the Civil Service measure so warmly adopted by Gen. GRANT, was nearly as bad as anything said or done by Gen. SCHURZ, and for which he was thrust out of the party by these censors. It is to be hoped that a more tolerant spirit is about prevailing—certainly nothing is more needed, if Republicans expect to succeed.

PETITIONS from Pennsylvania, signed largely by workmen in our mills and mines, in favor of free tea and coffee, are pouring into Congress. It is interesting to observe that the free-trade-revenue-reformers are silent on the subject. Professing to desire to "lift the burden of imports" from the consumers of the country, they hesitate or betray opposition the moment it is proposed to strike at the root of the matter. They are for high duties on tea, coffee and other imported necessaries not produced at home, and the free introduction of foreign manufactures coming in competition with home industry. This is the exact definition of their position. It is the workingman's question, and it is gratifying to see so much interest in regard to it. Thousands of names should go from our mills, mines and factories, demanding free tea and coffee and protection for home products and labor.

THE result of the election in the Fourth Senatorial District surprises us in nothing so much as the meagerness of Mr. GRAY's majority, it being less than one thousand, where last fall the Republican majority was seventy-six hundred. It is probably true that a considerable number of Democrats voted for Col. MCCLURE, but the result shows that he was supported by a still greater number of Republicans, and will assert his right to his seat in the Senate on the ground that Mr. GRAY's majority is fraudulent. What proof there is of this we have no means of judging; but it is to be presumed that Col. MCCLURE would not set up a groundless claim. At some former Philadelphia elections there have been too much "counting" and "repeating" to allow one to suppose that this was wholly free from this species of tactics. There are places in our glorious land of freedom where elections without this sort of thing would not be worth holding.

IT would seem difficult to interpose any perfect objection to the passage of the bill providing for the reservation of the wonderful geyser region of the Yellowstone for use as a public park; the entire tract which it is proposed to set apart in this manner being only about forty miles square and quite worthless for agricultural purposes. The bill, it is understood, is to be taken up in the Senate for action during the present week, it being considered advisable to pass it at an early date in order to prevent all trouble to the Government in dispossessing squatters and speculators, a company of whom, it is said, is organizing to take possession as soon as the snows will permit. The only circumstance about the matter which seems to call for deliberation and circumspect action is that the bill was introduced by Senator POMEROY, who, unless report sadly belies him, is in a greater or less degree mixed up with pretty nearly every Western "job" that has been engineered through the Senate since he became a member of that body. The provisions and phraseology of the bill should be carefully scanned to see that it holds no private scheme in its belly.

MR. RUSKIN is fond of paradoxes, and sometimes makes assertions, it should seem, as much to surprise as to instruct his readers. When he says that "drunkenness is not the *cause* of crime in any case," he may be expressing a paradox; when he says that "drunkenness is itself crime in every case," he doubtless utters a terrible truth, and a truth which suggests a sense in which the former proposition is also true. When the public generally shall come to regard drunkenness as a crime in itself, children will be brought up to look upon excessive indulgence in strong drink with a degree of dread and disgust which may be expected to supersede the need of temperance reform. But while the buffoonery of a drunken man is regarded as an agreeable theatrical entertainment for an enlightened audience; while the father of a family of boys does not hesitate to report for the amusement of his home circle the tipsy vagaries of the bar-room and the street, intemperance will be common among us. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say, that if as much pains were taken to guard the young against excess in drinking as are taken to guard them against excess in some other directions, there would be little call for temperance agitation, and no demand for temperance legislation.

WE have several times of late referred to the rapid spread of Protectionist views and doctrines in Canada. It seems, indeed, that the future politics of the Dominion are likely for some time to turn chiefly upon this question. The principle of protection to home industry has been incorporated into the platform decided upon by the "Reform Associations of the National Party," as the reorganized Opposition of the province of Quebec is called, and the Dominion Board of Trade is to take up the question at its next meeting, at which time it is said to be likely a petition to the Dominion Parliament will be agreed upon, requesting the Colonial Government to demand from the mother country permission to regulate their own commercial relations with other countries in such a manner as will insure the establishment of manufactories in the Dominion; while a leading Montreal journal, a conservative in politics, says, with blunt straightforwardness:

"It would be affectation to deny that a formidable party have arisen in the Quebec district, who, despairing of protection to home industry, look toward annexation as their only remedy; we must eradicate that sentiment by practical national legislation which will turn the current of public opinion into a healthier channel; we must confer on our people all the advantages which would inure to them under annexation. We cannot convert them by preaching loyalty when they ask work; we must furnish them with profitable employment at home; high wages will extinguish grumbling and discontent."

It is evident that a strong party is being formed in favor of a Canadian protective tariff, which bids fair in the end to bear down everything before it. Indeed, so great is the progress which has already been made, that the *People's Journal*, a weekly newspaper established some three years ago as an advocate of protection to home industries, has recently discontinued publication for the novel reason that in this short time it has made so many converts among the hitherto almost exclusively free trade journals, that there is no longer any necessity for its existence.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO.

Americans are generally unwilling to believe that any Caucasian people, so called, or any people largely infused with Caucasian blood, are absolutely incapable of self-government. When United States intervention overthrew the imperial experiment in Mexico, a few years ago, probably most Americans while justifying the enforcement of the MONROE doctrine on the grounds of self-defense, would not have hesitated to deny that the results of republican rule in that country had conclusively proved the inability of the Mexicans to manage their own affairs. It was a common notion among us that the republic had not been fairly tried, and that upon the expulsion of the French and the quiet recognition of JUAREZ, popular government had a likely prospect of success. It was certainly again established throughout the country under the most favorable circumstances, and with a prestige which appeared to make failure impossible, if the President and people really desired its prosperous continuance. But the JUAREZ Government has run through the course with which the world is so familiar as the proper career of a Mexican government, and from late reports little seems wanting to restore the condition of complete anarchy in all the States of the Republic. Thirty-five generals are mentioned by name as having declared against JUAREZ in different parts of the country, and it is a significant fact that of those thirty-five officers every one except QUIROGA was arrayed against the French and on the side of JUAREZ in the struggle with the empire. Even ESCOBEDO, who was formerly so zealous a friend of the President and rendered him such important though sanguinary aid in keeping or putting down the factions hostile to his rule, has joined the rebellion. As he wavered for several weeks and maintained the attitude of a neutral between the parties, his last step may be considered as proof that he despairs of the restoration of his old chief's power. CORTINA also, who still professes to be on the side of the government, has shown a lack of zeal and energy which excite grave suspicions of disloyalty. The chief of the most numerous party of rebels, PORFIRIO DIAZ, instead of having been defeated, as reported, is really acquiring strength, and is marching on the capital, near which place a decisive battle may have taken place before now. Decisive as to the fate of the JUAREZ government, the victory of DIAZ would not, however, end the civil war. The victor would then have to turn his attention to the forces under LERDO DI TEJADA. In fact, there is every reason to believe that Mexico is restored once more to its ancient and normal condition as the scene of contending factions, who enjoy the disorders and chances by which they profit or hope to profit. It is said that the wife of JUAREZ, on her death-bed last year, implored her husband to decline re-election, and, retiring from public life, to devote himself to the education of his children. The anecdote is, we believe, recalled by the enemies of the President, as evidence that the lady, unblinded by ambition, was aware of her husband's unpopularity, and foresaw the calamities which his persistence would bring upon the country.

MR. GREELEY ON THE PRESIDENCY.

However widely they may differ from our own views, the opinions of a representative man are always in a greater or less degree interesting and important to know. Leaving out of sight MR. GREELEY's present position on questions of national concern, it must be frankly admitted that his past history and career show him to have been personally, and apart from his representative character as the editor of a great journal, invested with typical characteristics. Add to this representativeness the fact that he stands to-day at the head of the leading newspaper of the country, and his opinions become invested with what to many seems a certain semi-authoritativeness, and which it is the height of unwisdom for even those who differ from him to deride or ignore.

The *Tribune* of Monday has a long article from the pen of Mr. GREELEY in which, attempting to cast the Presidential horoscope, he attaches considerable importance to the late action of the "Liberal" Missouri Convention, and expresses the belief that the Democrats will coalesce with the movement at the Convention called to meet in Cincinnati on the 6th of May. Relative to the popular impression that the *Tribune* intends to go with the "Bolters," he rejoins—

"No; the *Tribune* is likely to be *against* the Bolters, since they are almost certain to make hostility to Protection one of the planks of their platform, and *that* the *Tribune* can never abide, no matter who may be the rival candidates for President. Now that Emancipation in a fixed fact, Impartial Suffrage nearly so, and Universal Amnesty inevitable, there is no remaining national issue which is half so important in the view of the *Tribune* as that of Protection *vs.* Free Trade. We have no shadow of doubt that the overthrow of Protection would be speedily followed (as in 1816-20, and again in 1833-7) by a sweeping industrial collapse and commercial bankruptcy, which would carry hunger and distress into the homes of millions of our countrymen. To such a calamity the *Tribune* cannot contribute, even passively, for any conceivable consideration."

This declaration is in full keeping with all of his previous utterances on the same subject. He argues, however, that the portents of coming disaster are such that it would be treason to ignore them; and complains that while the life-long adversaries of the Republican party appear to be acting, or preparing to act, with wisdom and politic liberality, the managing Republican politicians seem bent on insuring the defeat of the party; partly by their higgling course on the subject of Amnesty, and partly by their persistence in branding as anti-Republican all who do not favor the renomination of the President; to which instances he might with propriety and pertinency have added the sharp and sinister methods of assault practised toward the civil service reform by certain professed friends of the administration, reinforced by the *Tribune* itself.

With regard to the succession, Mr. GREELEY admits that President GRANT is probably stronger than any other Republican, and believes that he doubtless has more supporters to-day than any other; yet, he adds, "no judicious friend would wish to see him pitted against all who would prefer some one else." The question at issue is whether the people of the country *do* prefer anybody else. The present signs of the times would seem to indicate with considerable clearness that they do not; nevertheless it is doubtful whether it is wise, at this date, to engineer the canvass on such an issue alone. General GRANT himself does not desire it, nor is there any evidence to show that the selection of another candidate than himself would give him offense, or that he has used or is using the powers and patronage of his office to bring his nomination about. Some of Mr. GREELEY's warnings respecting the insincere and hollow friendship of certain Senators and Representatives whose professions of devotion to the President have been followed by treachery to the administration in nearly all the leading measures of reform recommended by him in his annual message, are, however, worthy of being carefully pondered. For fidelity to the Republican party, if it means anything at all, means something far more than merely wearing its shield and device.

HON. D. N. WHITE'S LETTER—THE FEE BILL.

The letter of the Hon. D. N. WHITE, herewith printed, in reply to the petition of lawyers for the repeal of the Reform Fee Bill of last winter, cannot be called dull reading. His criticisms of the legal gentlemen's statements and arguments by no means lack pungency. That he regards the bill which the lawyers want to have passed as a clear backdown from the Reform Platform of the Republican party, and a device for the benefit of office-holders present and prospective, he does not hesitate to say; and he leaves no doubt in the mind that so long as he has a seat in the Legislature he will fight it. In summoning Comptroller LAMBERT to disprove some of the statements of the lawyer's petition and to prove, with one or two exceptions, the general wisdom of the law, he makes a strong point—and on the whole it is not likely that either as champion or opponent, Mr. WHITE can be coughed down among the people.

—If there is no disposition to "back down" from reform—nothing but a desire to correct the few errors of the first attempt, it would seem that the whole thing might be easily done. Why should the present law which, with slight exceptions, Comptroller LAMBERT testifies works well and is a valuable piece of legislation for the county, be repealed, and a new one substituted therefor, about the practical working of which there must be, at least, no little doubt? If there are errors in the law of last winter, and they are conceded, the manner in which it is proposed to correct them is to say the least suspicious. Building a new house under the pretense of repairing the old one generally proves a costly subterfuge, and men seldom resort to it without a sufficient motive. Under the present bill, probably the fact is that the Prothonotary, possibly the District Attorney, and may be one or two other officers are not paid for what work is required of them. Whatever be the fact it should not be difficult to ascertain it—when ascertained, no one is going to object to the proper amendment. We believe that in fact these are about all the real objections urged. All else beside these points, we believe to be dust to cover a purpose best known to those who are either in office or expect to be.

As to raising the salary of the Judges, it certainly is not necessary to repeal the Reform Bill to accomplish that. It would seem that this proposition, which we do not oppose, has been made to do service in a cause which cannot stand alone, and it is very likely to be prejudiced thereby.

In regard to the whole matter, what is just and economical should not be difficult to secure. We have Comptroller LAMBERT testifying in behalf of the tax-payers, that, with certain exceptions, the present law is a most excellent one. The lawyers' petition asks for its repeal and the substitution of one of their own—a curious commentary on the fact that the law which they now ask to have repealed was for the most part the product, or at least had the approval, of the Bar Association, last winter.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE" IN A NEW LIGHT.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday prints a review of the recent remarks of M. THIERS to the Chinese Embassy which came to apologize for the murder of the French missionaries, written by one of the young Japanese students now residing in this country, who less than four years ago could not read a single word of English. While disagreeing with many of its positions, and regarding the general drift of his argument as unsound, the *Tribune* characterizes it as a "notable effort in political controversy," and says:

"As to its English, there is probably no composition of any European diplomat in an Oriental language which would compare with it favorably. It is one of the marvels of the time that any Oriental should so readily adapt himself to Western forms of expression and logic."

According to this young diplomat—who probably puts the case in the very strongest light of which it is susceptible:

"The conduct of the foreigners, excepting some of the better class of the missionaries and a few laymen, is a very shame to the name of Christianity and civilization, and retards the progress of both. It is in vain that some really good Christians try to persuade the natives that Christianity is the true religion of God, while they are beset on all sides by these splendid specimens of nominal Christians, and when they look back at their conduct they would not find any reason why they should feel particularly ashamed before Christians. A traitor is worse than an enemy. Yet these nominal Christians are such. How can one be blamed when he cannot find out the right way, when he has no guide? But how could one be excused when he goes a wrong way by his own perverseness and wicked intention, when he has a sure, infallible guide?"

Here is a pithy sentence which has a much wider scope and application than that which the young philosopher intended, and comes sharply home to us in our own country, as well as to the French residents in China:

"Those who call themselves Christians, yet behave quite unlike them, are far worse than the pure heathen. While, if there were no such mock Christians, Christianity would have made its progress smoothly, it loses credit through their conduct among the ignorant heathen, and its progress is thus obstructed."

Tammany and the New York Custom House are not calculated to make the heathen "ashamed before Christians," it must be admitted. With respect to the demeanor of M. THIERS in the interview referred to, he says, with trenchant irony:

"A cat is to a mouse as a dog to a cat. M. Thiers is to the Chinese Ambassador as Bismarck to Thiers. The heathen Ambassador was taught by the Christian President how in Christendom the weaker is to be kicked by the stronger. If the speech by the Embassador sounds very funny with so many pompous adjectives and so much servility, the reply of the President sounds so haughty and commanding that there is no doubt he has already thoroughly learned the Bismarckian style of addressing a weaker one from the frequent practises exercised upon himself."

Refering to M. THIERS's eulogy on the missionaries who expatriate themselves in order to spread abroad the principles of religion and civilization, he makes this keen-edged rejoinder:

"In that case they had better stay at home, because their hard labor would be more necessary there than elsewhere. If Paris does not require as many missionaries as the whole number among the heathen Chinese, Sodom must have been a pretty holy place."

There is much more in the letter to which it would puzzle M. THIERS to reply, and not a little which merits grave reflection at our own hands. This shrewd barbarian, young as he is, appears to understand the force and significance of the maxim "*noblesse oblige*," a good deal better than many nominal Christians who wear it every day upon their frontlets. He says "The more civilized people should first set an example as to the decorum to be observed," and suggests that a considerable portion of the enmity of the Chinese toward foreigners arises from the haughty or impudent conduct of the latter, "their disrespect to to the natives, their disregard of the laws of the land, and, most of all, their violation and ridicule of their most sacred customs, which drive sometimes even the more civilized people into madness." As a defense of the people of Asia by one of their own number, speaking in our own language, within our own hearing, and scrutinizing our practice by the principles we have ourselves laid down, the article is a most remarkable one, and cannot fail to attract general attention.

GEN. SIGEL was elected Register of New York on the Reform Ticket last fall. Mr. PETER COOPER now overhauls him for not keeping the promise that no more illegal fees should be charged; whereby the world is again reminded that it is about as difficult to have promises of reform redeemed as make a horse drink after he has been taken to the water. Nor need we have gone from home for the proof.

WE HAVE before referred to the fact that almost before the ground had grown cool after the fire, Chicago, whose principal hotels were all destroyed by the conflagration, had perfected plans and contracted for the erection of others to fill their places. Five magnificent caravansaries are already well under way, and the journals of that city boast that within a year it will have more ample and elegant accommodations then it ever possessed before. All of these five hotels now in process of erection will be larger than those which were destroyed, while it is said that three of them will rival any hotels upon the continent in beauty of external appearance, and convenience and elegance of internal arrangement. The hotels of a city may generally be taken as affording a pretty fair index of its standing and progress, and a comparatively good guess may therefore be had as to what the future Chicago promises to be and what its indomitable people propose to make it. In this connection the rapid rebuilding of the burnt district generally may be remarked upon. Notwithstanding that the snow and the excessively cold weather of the past couple of weeks have seriously interfered with building operations, an immense number of substantial and elegant stores, residences and structures for general business or public uses are under way, while the principal architects of the city are kept at their wit's end to answer the demands made upon them for new plans and specifications. Chicago is faithfully fulfilling the pledge some time ago made by Mayor Medill, that nothing short of fourteen degrees below zero would be able even temporarily to repress or congeal its wonderful reconstructive vitality and activity.

THE rights of publishers seem just now to be the subject of marked judicial consideration. The other day we printed the main points of a recent decision that publishers had no right, under the newspaper law, to forward unprepaid papers through the postoffice to any persons other than actual, *bona fide* subscribers, who had in some manner ratified an agreement with the publisher to receive them. The regulations of the postoffice also provide that "publishers of newspapers may, without subjecting them to extra postage, fold within their regular issue a supplement. But in all such cases the added matter must be a genuine supplement or appendage to the newspaper in question, and of the same essential character, conveying intelligence of general interest." The publisher of the Alliance (Ohio) *Monitor* was recently indicted for violation of the law in inclosing in his journal an advertisement of a shoe store, which was marked as a supplement, and leaving the document at the postoffice to be carried free of postage. The Court held that the circular, notwithstanding that it was called a supplement, was not a genuine appendage to the newspaper, nor of the same essential character, but simply a private hand-bill or advertisement, and that the attempt of the publisher to circulate it free of postage was a violation of the postoffice regulations. Defendant was therefore mulcted in the penalty and costs. The law under which the indictment was brought was passed in 1825, and provides the penalty of five dollars for each offense. It will be seen, therefore, that this practice of advertising is an exceedingly hazardous one, and country publishers and merchants would do well to bear the matter in mind.

IT is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the precedent which it is said the United States Senate will probably set in the case of Abbott, who claims a seat in that body from North Carolina on the ground that his competitor, Vance, was not eligible—himself receiving the highest number of votes cast for an eligible candidate—seems likely to be followed in other quarters, a new claimant for the contested seat of Delarge and Bowen having just appeared in the person of one Tharin, of Charleston, who declares himself entitled to the seat on the grounds that both Bowen and Delarge are ineligible, the former being guilty of murder, felony and bigamy, besides being at present a member of the South Carolina Legislature, while the latter is not an American citizen, but a British subject, having sworn allegiance to that power during the war. The new claimant received about 800 votes, while Delarge and Bowen received over 15,000 each. It is true that all the precedents in the legislative history of the country militate against the claims of both Abbott and Tharin, but if the Senate shall declare the former entitled to a seat in that chamber, it is difficult to see on what grounds the latter is to be refused admission to the House, since the fact that Abbott is a Republican and Tharin a Democrat makes no sort of difference is the principle. What is sauce for the goose in sauce for the gander, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Senate will proceed carefully and with great circumspection.

THE last week's imports of goods at New York, at their gold cost, amounted to $5,735,456, being the largest weekly total ever given in the history of the trade. The long passages of several steamers, bringing a number of cargoes together, is one reason of the enormous bulk. The largest previous week, and that a solitary instance of an excess of five millions, was the third week in August of last year, when the total was $5,285,140. To this total may be added $4,218,999 for general merchandise, which gives an aggregate of $9,954,453.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

DRESS REFORM, ABROAD AND AT HOME.

A Panic in Fashion—Leap Year Parties and Costumes—Toilettes de Visites—Hints for Spring.

[From Our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, January 30, 1872.

The proposed foundation of a "Woman's Dress Guild" in London is a reminder of the most recent of the many projects to arrest the spread of criminal folly and extravagance in dress attempted in this country. The latest scheme was most strongly indorsed and seconded by Miss Phoebe Cary, and it was her unexpected illness and lamented death which prevented it from becoming an actual fact. The circular had been drawn up and a list of the names of those ladies made up who were to be invited to her house to aid in the formation of a Dress Association, to include every woman in the whole country who would make the retention of the short walking dress the first article of her dress creed, when Death stepped in and prevented the accomplishment of the design.

The proposed rules for the London "Woman's Dress Guild" are the following, and they are subscribed to by a number of ladies of social position and distinction:

1. Not to make purchases unless they can be paid for at the time or when the account is sent in.
2. Never to buy anything simply "because it is cheap."
3. To dress in a manner befitting the station or occupation in life of the member.
4. To consider the personal tastes of heads families within the limits of these rules, but not to make anything a plea for personal extravagance.
5. To use nothing false for *mere* purposes of ornament, or because it is the fashion, such as false jewelry, false hair, etc.
6. To avoid all exaggerations belonging to the fashions of the day which might attract improper attention.
7. To avoid *all* unseemly style of dress however much it may be encouraged by the popular fashion of the moment.
8. To attend most scrupulously to neatness, and cleanliness, and not to waste needlessly either time (in frequent changes of dress), money or dress itself.

These rules are too sensible to become fashionable; a blind adherence to fashion presupposes absence of common sense, and a disregard of modesty and propriety when they interfere with the caprice of the moment; but they may influence it, and they are interesting as showing which way the wind is blowing from different quarters of the earth, just now.

A PANIC IN FASHION.

Here there is at the present moment a sort of panic among the leaders and extremists of *a la mode*, which never comprised the highest class of cultivated and refined women. Retribution, so sweet and sure as to seem like the act of an avenging Providence, has followed in so many instances a great parade of wealth and display, that women of the same class, generally ignorant, often belonging in at least questionable rank, have been seized with a fear of divine vengeance, and in some prominent cases contemplated a habit of severity and a life of almost monastic seclusion.

If we had preachers of sufficient power and magnetism and of the good old orthodox hell-fire stamp, there would be a great and fashionable revival; for women only have dress and religion as legitimate objects of distraction, and when one fails then they must fall back on the other.

But unfortunately we have no such preachers now-a-days. Our ministers of the Gospel have become too speculative and too much, though perhaps unconsciously, imbued with the strictly scientific and positive spirit of the times to be able to let loose the winged steeds of a fiery and not too scrupulous imagination. They indulge in any quantity of moral reflections, but they are too general, too didactic and high toned to strike terror into the hearts of sinners.

Imagine a woman spending seven thousand dollars upon lace one week and finding the next that the sources of her supply had vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream, and that the garnitures and flounces would henceforth be only so many reminders of her folly, as they could be of no use in her future life. Another lady recently had her dwelling sold under the hammer, who for weeks before had the most costly contents of Stewart's dry goods palace submitted to her private inspection, and finding nothing fit to wear, had sent an order direct to Paris, which has not yet been filled, and probably now never will be. The husband of this fastidious person was ten years ago a journeyman mechanic, and his wife did her own work, washing included, in the little tenement which they occupied in Harlem.

The winter so far has been singularly barren of any great entertainments. Since Prince Alexis departed, the Holidays and the quiet social parties which always follow, have alone disturbed the monotony of our regular succession of cold, snow, thaw and rain and intermediate sunshine.

This month, however, is particularly devoted to the few great public balls, which it is, if not *de rigeur*, at least pardonable to attend.

Not many new dresses are sported at these balls, the ladies who attend them are much too experienced and well supplied for that. It is only the vulgar and those persons who buy cheap stuffs, and therefore never have anything to wear, who think they require a new dress for every occasion.

What is new at these places are the garnitures and trimmings. A delicate silk half worn will be freshened up with muslin flounces, a lace over dress with new flowers or a silk skirt made available by the addition of a light grenadine polonaise.

The polonaise is really a most remarkable feature of the dress of the present time. In black velvet it forms the most elegant of cloaks, in light, cameo tinted silk, trimmed with black and white lace, it constitutes in conjunction with a trained black silk skirt, a most distinguished dinner or half evening toilette; in white striped gauze or grenadine, it is worn over evening silk skirts, or dresses which without some such providential intervention would be no longer wearable; and in chintz, delaine, merino and other material fabrics, it composes the simple, easy, yet not ungraceful indoor costume of nine-tenths of the women, fashionable and unfashionable.

Very light green seems to be as fashionable a ball room color as it was last season, and it is not surprising, for it is very effective. Among the prettiest dresses are some of light green silk, trimmed with ruchings or plaitings of fine white muslin or tarlatane.

All white toilettes are not much worn, excepting occasionally in tulle, even tarlatane with white over-dress; on the contrary, Valenciennes or fine French muslin are so general, over pale pink, blue, mauve or canary colored silk, that they undoubtedly constitute an important feature of every lady's wardrobe who makes any pretensions to youth or elegance.

A lovely dress was completed for a young Boston lady the other day; it was of very bright gray tulle, over gray faille, the tulle looped with bouquets of variegated pansies.

The embroidered crape overskirts and flounces, and the pattern dresses in which the silk was cut out to represent flowers and foliage, above an application of white muslin or grenadine, which formed so conspicuous a part of the fall exhibitions and importations, are rarely seen and do not seem to have served as models to any extent. Those that make their appearance are evidently the original styles, bought at half price, and elaborate though they are, fail of the fine effects some times produced by much simpler toilettes.

The black and white dresses are as numerous as ever, white trimmed with black, and *vice versa*. One of these styles is composed of black tulle, trimmed with flounces of white tulle, arranged *en tablier* in front, and covered with black lace. The heading consists of ruchings of white tulle, and black lace, and the ornaments of clusters of white, and crimson roses. A very pretty dress of white tulle is garlanded with black velvet, studded with white marguerites, with black and yellow centres. There is a marked absence of powder in the hair though plenty is used upon the complexion.

A LEAP YEAR PARTY.

We hear very little of fancy dress parties or gift weddings, probably because people are not in the mood for playing the harlequin or the fool, but quite a novelty took place recently in the shape of a private leap year party, which was a great success—less on account of its peculiar features than the spirit with which it was carried out.

The dressing was fancy, or otherwise, according to humor, and several young ladies availed themselves of this privilege to get up costumes in the most exaggerated girl-of-the-period style, including hat, coat, cane, jaunty boots, and lace ruffles decorating the open throat and wrists.

"Dolly Varden" and "Watteau" dresses were also in high feather, the former consisting of a brightly flowered chintz tunic, cut square, and very low, with antique sleeves and skirt very much bunched up over a quilted silk petticoat, the latter of a white muslin or tarletane skirt (short) trimmed with narrow flounces, and paniered skirt, with deeply pointed bodice of white silk, brocaded in a small rose-bud pattern. A muslin *fichu* laid in three broad folds and edged with two rows of narrow black velvet, little muslin apron, trimmed with black velvet to match, high-heeled pink satin shoes, hair powdered quite white and straw hat set on one side and trimmed with a wreath of small pink roses without leaves were of course *de regeur* and produced a most charming effect, quite taking one back to the seventeenth century, and to the Arcadian groves and shepherds whose poetic lives were in such strong contrast to our prosaic ones.

There was quite a number of very good fancy dresses, worn by ladies, (the gentlemen were not so successful), particularly "Fire" in scarlet tulle, trimmed with gold fringe, over scarlet tarletane, and ornamented with ash grey, black, black and red roses, in gold leaves; same in the hair.

Also, Spring in light green, over white, with a wreath of primroses and violets.

A Mermaid's dress was very much admired, and consisted of a long skirt of light sea green faille, almost covered by a tunic of crystalized tulle of the same shade, caught up on one side only with a trail of sea weed and coral mixed with crystals and water lillies. A wreath of the same in the hair, which should be blonde and flowing. Shell or mother-of-pearl jewelry should be worn with this dress, and not a set of elaborately cut and carved coral, as was the case on the occasion referred to. A most peculiar dress, and one which excited constant attention, was that of the "White Lady of Avenel." It consisted simply of a long plain trailing dress of soft white cashmere, without trimming or anything shining, except a broad silver belt at the waist and a silver circlet round the head, below which the hair hangs loose, but covered with a long white veil, which can be used to conceal the face when required. Of course the ladies acted as ushers and waited upon the gentlemen, calling for them in carriages and taking them home in the most approved style, also furnishing them with bouquets. It was a forfeit during the entire evening to introduce a gentleman to a lady; social etiquette was reversed and the ladies were always presented to the gentlemen, who put on airs and pretended to be engaged for all the dances and carried tiny lace handkerchiefs in the tips of their fingers and ate enormous quanities of ices with a great affectation of not eating anything at all. Altogether the leap year party was most successful and there is talk among a select and intimate coterie of getting up another in which the gentlemen shall be attired as ladies, and the ladies as gentlemen, the vagaries of costume in both cases to be exaggerated as much as possible. This is to take place at Delmonico's, and if the idea is carried out some immensely grotesque effects will be produced.

NEW VISITING COSTUMES.

Several decided innovations in visiting costumes have been exhibited recently, which were both striking and *distingue*. Instead of the time-honored black velvet cloak, modernized into the Polonaise, and worn with rich black and colored *faille* dress, or the complete velvet suit, always elegant and lady-like, some ladies of the *ton* have lately displayed visiting toilettes composed of demi-trained skirts of black Lyons velvet and long embroidered polonaise of white or light gray cloth, with hanging sleeves, and bordering below a somewhat deep braided embroidery of rich fringe. The muff and small round bonnet are of black velvet, the former trimmed with narrow bands of gray or silver fox fur, the latter ornamented with a small gray or white ostrich plume and perhaps a tea rose. The gloves are of a light gray or the rose tint, and no jewelry is worn, except a broad, flat gold cross, which the boa discloses when it is thrown aside.

Very light gray will, it is thought, be a favorite spring color.

Small, round velvet bonnets, in black, myrtle green, or chocolate brown, are the favorite winter promenade and visiting styles. The soft crown stands up from the head, and is surrounded by a quilling of velvet, or straight, narrow brim. Very little trimming is used; only a bow of velvet, and a tea rose, or a small plume set at the left side in place of the worn-out aigrette.

SPRING SUITS AND CAMBRICS.

Most of the spring suits in preparation are made up with the Queen Margaret Polonaise, the waist of which is cut with a spring and forms a small basque at the back. There are others, the upper garments to which are cut in the Gabrielle polonaise style, that is, whole in front with ornamental bows or rosettes and simulated basque back. The most stylish of these upper dresses are cut very long and are very little trimmed. The underskirt, for example, is rather long and perfectly plain; the upper dress reaches within a quarter of a yard of the bottom of the lower skirt at the back, and is simply cut out in wide, shallow scollops and bound. Some are looped only on one side; some are not looped up at all.

For a spring house dress nothing can be prettier than a light blue poplin skirt, and long over-dress of soft, light grey cashmere, bound with blue. It could be readily caught up with buttons and loops for walking. Cashmere of a very light cameo tint over a skirt of chocolate brown, would form another stylish combination. Long, soft, graceful folds are now quite taking the place in-doors of the puffed out skirts and panniers, while for the street, the walking skirt with deep pleated or scolloped flounce and plain long *casque* without ruffles or pufflings, and only sufficient fullness to give grace to the *tournure*, has superceded the short bunched-up ruffled skirt, and divides the honors with the sack mantle, which most charmingly completes some of the prettiest and most young-lady-like of the forthcoming suits.

The pretty striped cambrics and percales, which always make their appearance with the first of the crocuses and snow drops, cannot be put to better use than by making them up into long sack morning dresses, with or without a deep flounce, sewn to, *not* put on the skirt, or into rather long skirts and sacques, simply finished with a broad hem and belted in with a bow at the back of the belt. In the latter form they can be worn as summer street dresses in the country.

JENNIE JUNE.

In his speech in opposition to Civil Service Reform, Senator Carpenter said that he "knew no more of chemistry than of the pearly gates of Heaven," and hence would be rejected if he applied for office. To which the Rochester *Express* thus makes answer: "We are afraid that Senator Carpenter is mistaken. Bunyan, in his immortal work, assures us that one by the name of 'Ignorance' came up to the gate of the city referred to by the Senator, and knocked. He was questioned and his certificate demanded, but his examination was not satisfactory, so the two shiping ones that conducted Christian and Hopeful to the city, were commanded to go out and take Ignorance and bind him hand and foot and have him away. 'Then,' says Bunyan quaintly, 'they took him up and carried him through the air to the door that I saw in the side of the hill, and put him in there. Then I saw that there was a way to hell, even from the gate of heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction.' It seems that 'Ignorance' crossed to the city with the ferryman 'Vain Glory.' We're afraid Senator Carpenter is in the wrong boat."

CONSIDERING the alacrity with which the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of Democratic opinion in that State, republished the late argument of the New York *Journal of Commerce* for the restoration of the whipping post, and the gusto with which it dwelt on its "ability," it is not surprising to learn that a bill recently introduced into the Virginia Senate, for the abolition of that State institution, was defeated by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting solidly for its retention. They cannot have slavery any longer, to be sure, but it must be an admirable solace to their lacerated feeling to know that they are not to be deprived of the inestimable privilege of "wolloping a nigger" occasionally, under the forms of law. It is to be hoped the Richmond *Whig* will take this into account when it indulges in its next periodic wail over the emancipation of the negro.

We cited the other day the case of a missionary who was sent to India to convert the Hindoos, and was converted to idolatry himself by the superior argumentative powers of a learned Brahmin, with whom in an unlucky hour he undertook a controversial wrestle. A parallel case has lately occurred in England. At a meeting of a society for the conversion of the Jews in Birmingham, one of the speakers challenged any Hebrew present to a discussion, whereupon an Israelite accepted the offer, mounted the platform, and in a protracted verbal contest met and mastered the challenger, the large audience deciding by a vote that the Jew had the best of it. Encouraged by this victory the Israelites of that city have formed an anti-conversion league, and are now carrying the war into Africa.

THE passage in Massachusetts of a general railroad law to control the organization and management of the various railroad companies of the State, appears to have aroused the attention of the Legislatures of other States to the necessity of adopting measures whereby the evils of special and local legislation may be remedied. Such a measure is proposed in Wisconsin, with, it is said, favorable prospects of its success; while a general railway bill, intended to supersede the necessity of special railway laws in future, is also pending in the Legislature of Maine. There are some reasons for supposing that the movement will in time become general throughout the country.

ONE of the effects of the forest fires in Wisconsin last fall is the largest lumber crop this winter that was ever produced in the State. The most important and extensive pineries are fairly swarming with axemen and loggers. This activity is mainly the result of a general effort to save much of the timber which was burned over. Swept through so hastily, the trees were not greatly damaged except in their tops and lower branches. But the trunks, though sound for the most part now, would, if long neglected, become useless from deadness or decay. This forced harvest cannot but affect in a marked manner the lumber market during the next season.

TRAVELERS are singing praises to "Tom Scott" for the improvements made in the railways between New York and Philadelphia since they passed into his combination. Under the new management the time between the two cities has been reduced nearly one-third, so that, in two hours and a half, one can be whisked over ninety miles, and go almost every hour in the day. A man can now leave New York in the morning, run over to Philadelphia, return, visit Philadelphia a second time, and return again to New York, if he chooses, within the hours of daylight.

THE Rev. Dr. Cummings, who for several years has predicted the almost immediate destruction of the world, and at the same time speculated in real estate, has announced the indefinite postponement of the catastrophe. If he will stop frightening weak minded people for the remainder of his life, the world may consent to forget him as a humbug of the worst sort.

THE New York *Post* doubts the grounds of the gallows-confidence of Botts, the Newark murderer, in "the celestial joys awaiting him in the next world," of which he talked almost gleefully. Now this is carrying things rather far. Why rob a man of the only thing of the slightest value on the scaffold? It is true it may prove a delusion; but it is a great comfort. We will not let him live, and accuse him of self-deception when dying!

Lima is a place where liberties cannot be taken without some risk of losing your liberty. An American photographer residing there has been sent to prison for publishing caricatures that reflected on certain leading politicians. His release was refused to the American Minister.

There is a boy out in Iowa who has a silver dollar stuck fast in his throat. It must be a counterfeit, or it would probably pass.

HON. D. N. WHITE AND THE LAWYERS.

The New Fee Bill—What is it For—Who Want It—Why they Should not Have It.

In reply to the petition of members of the Bar for the repeal of the Reform Fee Bill, passed last winter, and the substitution of one of their own, the Hon. D. N. White has published the following:

The reasons given in this petition for this repeal are as follows:

First. That it is "impracticable and cumbrous in its operations and most unsatisfactory in its effects, and wrong in principle."

Second. That "it compels an unfortunate class to supply the county treasury out of their misfortune, when justice should be cheap and readily accessible."

These are formidable charges, and if true, the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. Let us examine them.

The first member of the first charge is, that the law is "impracticable and cumbrous." To this we reply, that we have the statement of the Controller of the county, to whom all the returns are made directly, to the reverse. He says, that with one exception, the law works well, and produces all the benefits expected from it. That exception is in regard to the State tax on salaries, which is intended to be corrected by a bill now before the Legislature. Even if it had been cumbrous, I do not see how it affected the lawyers as they had nothing to do with it more than to pay the fees when they became due. That it is not "impracticable" is clearly shown by facts, for it has gone into operation and there has been no friction, with the above mentioned exception, and it may be, such as may have arisen from the pertinacious opposition of interested office-holders to the bill.

The second member of the first charge is, that it is "unsatisfactory in its effects." What is meant by this I confess I do not know, and I question if the lawyers who signed the petition can tell themselves. Whenever they will condescend to point out these "unsatisfactory effects," I am ready to listen to them, but it seems to me neither manly nor just to attack a measure intended solely to work a reform in our county offices, by such vague and unproved charges.

The third member of the first charge is, that the fee bill they wish to repeal is "wrong in principle." Now what is the principle which underlies this fee bill—and the only principle? It is, that the officer shall receive from the emoluments of his office a fair salary for his services, and *nothing more*. All the machinery provided, has this sole end. Its incidents are, that the temptation shall be removed from him to charge illegal fees for the sake of swelling his emoluments—and the further temptation of giving meagre salaries to his clerks for the same purpose. It thus protects both the subordinate clerks of the office, and the unfortunate litigant. If such a principle, with such beneficent incidents is wrong, the lawyers who signed the petition have a different standard from which to judge right and wrong than I have.

The second charge is, that "*it compels an unfortunate class to supply the county treasury out of their misfortune*." This is a most extraordinary charge to come from such high legal authority, in so solemn a manner, being, as it is, wholly devoid of truth. The fee bill does not, either in whole or part, either directly or indirectly, compel an unfortunate class to pay anything more than was required of them before the bill passed, unless, indeed, the schedule of fees sent on by some of these same lawyers, and appended to the bill at their request, was an increase of fees. They asserted that it was on the whole a decrease of fees. That is their own matter. I cannot take it on myself to say whether it is or not. If it is not, then the unfortunate class spoken of are not compelled to do anything more than they were before the bill passed.

There is a quibble in the statement of the charge, which may be urged in its favor. It says that this "unfortunate class" is compelled to supply the county treasury, because the fee bill requires all fees to be paid into the county treasury in the first place, but it also requires them to be paid out in salaries and clerk hire, and State taxes, leaving the surplus, if any, which used to go into the pockets of the officers, to go into the county treasury, to help to pay the enormous expenses accruing to the taxpayers from litigation. But in no aspect of the case does it change the relations of the litigant, the "unfortunate class," one iota for the worse, but immensely for the better, as it protects him from illegal fees which every one of these lawyers knows litigants were subjected to before the passage of this bill.

The petition also says that "justice should be cheap and readily accessible," thus by innuendo conveying the impression that the fee bill had made justice dear and inaccessible. Now there is nothing in the act, either in its letter or spirit, which justifies such an inference. The innuendo is wholly unjustified by any thing in the bill or in its practical working, and is unworthy of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the petition.

It is notorious that before the passage of the fee bill, illegal fees were charged almost universally in some if not all the offices, and thus the "unfortunate class" had no protection, and it has been asserted that through the lawyers they could get none, because these gentlemen could not afford to quarrel with the officers. The fee bill cuts up illegal fees by the roots, and removes the temptation to charge them. Thus it has really cheapened litigation, and been of immense benefit to the "unfortunate class."

What the petition means by the word "accessible," unless it means that the fee bill has rendered justice less accessible than before, I cannot guess. If it does mean that, the petitioners have insinuated what is not the fact so far as any requirement in the fee bill is concerned.

These petitioners lay great stress on the assumption that the "unfortunate class" are required to supply the county treasury, but they make no complaint that the State requires one-half of all the fees from Allegheny county officers, after deducting fifteen hundred dollars, allowing nothing for expenses and clerk hire. Has the State got this, although the officers have had to swear that they made a true and just return? In 1868 the whole amount received by the State for her share of one-half of the fees after deducting fifteen hundred dollars for each officer, was from the Prothonotary, the Clerk of the Courts, the Register and Recorder of Allegheny county, about eight thousand dollars, and from Philadelphia county, fifteen hundred dollars. In 1870 from Allegheny county about eight thousand, and from Philadelphia county about ten thousand dollars. Thus, if we can believe these returns, made under oath, the above mentioned officers in Allegheny county had only about eight thousand dollars with which to pay their clerks for one year, and only fifteen hundred dollars apiece for themselves. Does any body believe that they had no more? This is the system which these petitioners would have us go back to, a system so fearfully demoralizing that no good citizen can look on it without disgust.

Messrs. Editors, I write with some warmth. It is painful to see highly respectable men, to whose hands are committed the legal rights of the people, and who ought to be the guardians of public and political justice, going out of their way to attack a measure of reform with which they have no more to do than the humblest citizen, and which in no sense interferes with their business. But the most painful part is, that their petition is a tissue of blunders and perversions, and conveys an impression entirely unwarranted by the law itself.

It makes no more difference to me than to any other citizen, whether this reform, passed into a law after so much labor, at the urgent demand of the people, shall be destroyed before it is entirely inaugurated, and before it is fully tested. The office holders and those who expect to fill the offices hereafter, have fought the measure with unrelenting perseverance, from its inception. The people fearing no danger have remained quiescent. If the bill is repealed, or substituted by another, which virtually repeals it, and leaves nothing but the apple of sodom to amuse the voters, I shall have nothing with which to reproach myself. I have fulfilled my pledges made in writing. I have procured the passage of a measure of reform, which its enemies can only assail by perversions and innuendoes, and if it shall fail it will be because the lust for office and money is more powerful than the desire for reform in the minds of the people.

D. N. WHITE.

EDWIN FORREST.

Kean's Opinion of the Great Tragedian Fifty Years Ago.

The Washington *Chronicle* of a recent date says: During one of Edmund Kean's visits to this country, Edwin Forrest, then a boy of eighteen or nineteen years, was leading man at the Albany, New York, theatre. Forrest had never seen the great tragedian, and when, therefore, it was made known to him that Kean was coming to Albany for a week, the young actor trembled at the mere thought of playing with him. The play was announced "Othello," Kean as the *Moor* and Forrest as *Iago*. Mr. Forrest called to see Kean on the day previous. After some preliminary flourishes, Kean said:

"Young man, I'm going to do you a great favor." Stepping to the table he took an old faded book. "This is my stage copy of 'Othello.' You will find everything marked in it. Now, good day; but stay, what will you drink? Nothing? Well, I will. Please ring that bell. Thank you. I will see you to-night."

The theater was more than crowded that night. It was literally packed. Seats had brought enormous prices at auction, and the house overflowed with humanity. Nor was it a quiet audience. They yelled, howled, fought, and even shot at each other, but when Kean appeared the tumult was immediately quelled. He carried everything before him. Forrest never before played better, and was frequently encouraged during the evening by Kean, who in stage whisper, would say to him—"Capital," "Excellent." "Well done, sir!" At the close of the third act Kean approached Forrest, and said: "Where were you born sir?"

"In Philadelphia."

"In Philadelphia!—I am going there. I am going there. I will act there, sir. I will make your fortune, sir, your fortune, for you are an actor—a real actor."

Kean did go to Philadelphia, and while there was given a dinner. Kean was, of course, toasted, and, after replying in the usual terms, said: "I met a very extraordinary young man in Albany the other day. His name is Edwin Forrest. He was born in Philadelphia. He did *Iago* to my *Othello*, and made the best *Iaogo* I have played with for years. I tell you, cherish that young man. Watch him, for he will yet be the greatest actor on the American continent.

Forrest shortly afterward played in Philadelphia. This time the seats for his "Othello" were sold by auction, and Kean's prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter.

WE have received from the publishers a copy of "The *Tribune* Almanac" for 1872. The extent and accuracy of the political and general statistics embodied in this famous publication has given it a national reputation. The present Almanac is even fuller of this sort of valuable information than any of its predecessors.

THE FORTIFICATION FUND.

A Scrap of War History—The Great Fright of 1863—Division of the Fund.

Every Pittsburgher remembers the great "scare" of 1863, when Lee was "moving up the valley" for the invasion of Pennsylvania, and when every city in the State was made to believe that it was the particular objective point which the bold rebel leader sought to attack and hold. Harrisburg was in a furor of excitement, believing that the capital of the Keystone State was to be humbled by the ragged hordes of the South; and Pittsburgh was in a fever, thinking that the grand object of Lee was to smite the iron city, and wipe out the great Fort Pitt Works, where all the big guns were made. We all know how the excitement culminated. Thousands of men turned out, and in a few day's time erected a magnificent chain of fortifications around the city, covering every approach—north, south, and between the rivers. Meetings were held, forces organized and large sums of money raised to arm (with picks and shovels) the men, and feed them while on duty. The forts went up as if by magic. At the same time a committee, consisting of Messrs. William McKnight, N. B. Hogg and Harvey Childs, was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of *arming the forts*. This was a very essential part of the defense, as the earthworks would have been worse than useless to us without guns. In a short time this committee raised a fund slightly exceeding $7,000. Lee's army came, and having met more than its match on the bloody field of Gettysburgh, was driven back crippled and disheartened into Virginia. The scare soon subsided, and the guns were not needed to arm our fortifications. The late James McAuley had been chosen as treasurer of the fund, and very few of the subscribers, in the bustle and excitement of those eventful days, ever took a thought as to what had become of the money. It was prudently invested in United States bonds, and remained so until the death of the treasurer and custodian. A few of the contributors knew of the existence of the fund, and after Mr. McAuley's death the subject of its disposal was occasionally spoken of. A few days ago the committee resolved to call a meeting of the contributors, at the Iron City Bank, to dispose of the money, which had increased, by the accumulation of interest, to over $11,000. Pursuant to this call, quite a respectable number of gentlemen met yesterday afternoon, at the place stated.

John Harper, Esq., was called to the chair, and George A. Berry, Esq., was chosen Secretary. Mr. Harper read the notice as published in the newspapers.

After some remarks in reference to how the funds should be distributed in which most of those present took part, on motion of Mr. W. G. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Joseph Dilworth, it was

Resolved, That the amount of the contributions as accumulated be distributed among such charitable and other public institutions as this meeting shall select, and that each institution so selected shall be required to give a bond of indemnity to the Committee having charge of the funds. The following were selected as suitable institutions to which distribution should be made, the vote having been taken in each separately, viz:

1 To the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the amusement fund of the institution.
2 " Homeopathic Hospital.
3 " Home of the Friendless.
4 " Church Home.
5 " Home for aged Protestant Women.
6 " Passavant Hospital.
7 " Home for destitute men.
8 " School of Design for Women.
9 " Mercy Hospital.
10 " Young Mens' Library Association.
11 " Pitts'gh Association for relief of the Poor.
12 " Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny City.
13 " Working Women's Boarding Home.
14 " Allegheny Orphan Asylum.
15 " Sheltering Army Society.

On motion of Mr. Charles J. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Henry Phipps, Jr.

Resolved, That the money be distributed equally among the institutions above named.

On motion of Mr. John F. Jennings, and seconded by Mr. Albree,

Resolved, That the Committee having charge of the funds be authorized to make the distribution.

On motion of Mr. William Morrison.

Resolved, That the thanks of the contributors be tendered to the Committee for the faithful manner in which they managed the funds.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the city papers.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

PENSION FRAUDS.

An Indiana County Lawyer Wanted.

Some days ago the authorities in Washington forwarded to District Attorney Swoope the papers in another pension fraud case, developed in this district. The party accused in J. M. Coleman, a lawyer residing in Indiana, Pa. In 1864 Mrs. Eleanor Leers made application for a pension, through Coleman, having lost a son in a Pennsylvanian regiment. The pension was allowed, and regularly drawn by Coleman, on forged vouchers, until 1869, when Mrs. Leers died. It seems she never learned that the pension had been allowed. After her death, Obadiah L. Wolff, Postmaster at Canoe Ridge, Jefferson county, was appointed administrator, and wrote to Washington to learn whether a pension had been granted. This brought out the fraud, and Coleman made restitution of the whole amount received up to the time of her death, about $500. He had drawn the pension regularly *after* the death of the old lady, and offered to pay this over, but Wolff would not receive it, as he would have been liable to punishment if he had. As soon as the facts were known here, Mr. Swoope made an information against Coleman, charging him with perjury and forging pension papers. A warrant was issued by Commissioner Gamble, and a detective sent to execute it. When he reached Indiana borough, he learned that Coleman had left about half an hour before. Vigorous search was made for him, but without avail. He had evidently got wind of the matter, or had taken fright and fled in the nick of time.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

The Opening Day—The Exhibition a Success—The Attractions, &c.

At the old City Hall Tuesday was inaugurated the first exhibition of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association, and that the exhibition will prove a thorough success is very evident. To those unacquainted with the many varieties of "chickens" the number of fowls, now comfortably quartered in commodious coops at the City Hall, cannot but prove interesting. A visit to the Hall will convince the reader that Allegheny county can raise some of the finest specimens of the feathered tribe of any county in the State if not in the United States. The managers of the exhibition have been using their best endeavors to make the exhibition a success, and judging from the fact that over two thousand chickens are on exhibition it may be concluded that the highest anticipations of the association will be realized.

The coops containing the poultry have been neatly arranged in six tiers, running the full length of the Hall. To mention the many collections worthy thereof would be a tedious operation. The different varieties on exhibition comprise Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Dominiques, Polish and an endless number of game birds, together with Houdans, bantams, turkeys, ducks, &c., &c., and all in the best possible condition.

There are also quail, dogs of several varieties, parrots, mocking birds, paroquettes, gold fish in globes, and a host of other specimens of "fish, flesh and fowl" which cannot but prove of great interest to all those who visit City Hall during the continuance of the exhibition.

The Hall will be open daily from eight A. M. to ten P. M. when the people should make it their business to attend.

THE murder of James Fisk, Jr., gave our English contemporaries a fine chance to show anew their friendly appreciation of the American people. The London *Telegraph* spoke of the murdered man as "the most distinguised representative of American civilization, while the *Times* and the *News* attributed the success of Fisk to the prevalent type of morality in New York, with a hint that the country was partly to blame. The *Pall Mall Gazette* had the following, which is grimly ironical and not at all the style of compliment desired or deserved:

"It is curious to observe that, notwithstanding the revelations made of the state of society in New York, and the gross immorality, the dishonesty and the general corruption which prevails there, we hear no prophesies of the judgments likely to fall upon the inhabitants. Paris, in its worst days, was not to be compared as to wickedness with New York. De Morny was an angel of light by the side of Tweed and Fisk. Yet the fall of Napoleon is attributed by many to the lax morality of the empire, and on the same principle we ought to look for the speedy fall of the republic in America, where republican virtues completely eclipse imperial vices."

THERE seems to be same misunderstanding in certain quarters regarding the method of making up the average of deposits in preparing the taxation returns of banks and other institutions of deposit. We give for the information of all the exact method prescribed by the Treasury Department. Add together the daily balances of the item, from the proper date of the commencement of the liability of the item to duty, (including for each Sunday and holiday the balance of the first preceding business day,) to, and including, the 30th day of June, or the 31st day of December, as the case may be. This aggregate of daily balances, for the first six months of any year, will be divided by 181, the number of days from January 1 to to June 30 except in leap year, when the sum will be divided by 182. The aggregate of daily balances, for the laat six months of any year, will be divided by 184, the number of days from July 1 to December 31.

A SYDNEY (New South Wales) paper gives an account of a man named Shea, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in a case of sheep-stealing which was tried at Melbourne on the 27th of November. This man stated that on the morning of the 10th of August he rode from Egerton to Melbourne, a distance of sixty-two miles, leaving the former place after sunrise, and, after half an hour's stoppage on the way, reaching Melbourne at eleven o'clock; that he remained in Melbourne an hour, and then returned to Egerton, getting there by dark and accomplishing a distance of 124 miles, riding one horse.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1872.

The Salt Interest.

The Senate Committee on Finance will to-morrow hear a delegation representing the salt manufacturers of Kanawha, Saginaw and Syracuse.

The Arkansas Contest.

The House Committee on Elections was unanimous in the report giving the seat to Boles, of Arkansas. This is in its nature a severe reflection on Clayton's action. Edwards will speak in his own defense to-morrow.

Mr. Bingham Will Not Bolt.

A dispatch has been sent from here representing that Mr. Bingham might be prevailed upon to co-operate with a bolting movement from the Republican party. This Mr. Bingham emphatically denies. He is for Grant as his first choice, but in any event will support the regular nominee.

Kentucky War Claim.

The action of the Supreme Court upon the Kentucky war claim case was only to grant a rule directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appear and show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to pay the claim of the State. Arguments upon the merits of the case will now be heard.

Apportionment Bill Passed Finally.

The House passed the Apportionment bill as amended in the Senate to-day. There is a general understanding that a supplemental bill will now be passed, similar to the act of 1862, providing for nine or ten additional members, and distributing them to the States in the order of their numerical claims.

Some Curious Implications.

The withdrawal of the name of Warner as Collector of Mobile has given rise to curious complications. Muller, the former Collector, was requested to resign, and telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury that he would start at once for Washington to comply with the request. He came here and Warner's name was sent in. When the question of a successor to Warner came up a day or two since, no record of Miller's resignation could be found, and upon investigation it was ascertained he had never offered any. The matter was referred to the Attorney General, and the latter decided that under the tenure-of-office-law Miller was reinstated. In accordance with this opinion, a new commission has been forwarded to Miller.

Reissue of Mutilated Bank Notes.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report a bill allowing National Banks to reissue their mutilated currency, but at their own expense.

Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Senator Pomeroy has introduced a bill declaring the Cherokee neutral lands to be public lands of the United States, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of them under the pre-emption act.

OUR ROTTEN NAVY—A WORTHLESS FLEET OF IRON CLADS—A RECORD OF WASTE AND BLUNDERS.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Visiting the Navy Department, yesterday morning, to see for myself what signs there were in its sleepy old offices of the increased activity of which so much has been said of late, and to find out, if possible, what that "jolly old sea dog" who presides over our ships of war wants of a new fleet of sloops in this piping time of peace, I fell into conversation with an ancient bureau officer, whose delight it is to watch our navy with an almost fatherly eye, and who knows the exact condition of almost every ship owned by the United States. I found him in a state of some excitement over the delicate relations between this country and Spain (like nearly every other naval officer whom I have recently met), and when I said "iron-clad," he, in a manner less polite than forcible, demanded what I expected the navy to do if Spain should insult us, so long as "Congress is so d——d parsimonious in its appropriations, and the *Tribune* backs up Congress in its infernal penny wise and pound foolish policy." I had not called to discuss the wisdom of any naval policy, though I had no doubt that Congress had been about as generous as the people were disposed to be; I was in search of information, and, among other things, would like to know anything about our iron-clad fleet in addition to what I found in the Navy Register.

"Well, you may say," said the old man, with some impatience, "that our iron-clad ships are rotting and going to the dogs about as fast as they can. Talk about a war with Spain! Why, she would blow us out of Cuban waters in three weeks unless we had a year's notice to make preparations."

I vaguely remembered something in a report made by Admiral Porter after the fight at Fort Fisher, in which he said that one of our monitors—the Monadnock, I believe—could go to Europe, enter the most strongly fortified harbor there, shell the city, and come home again without fear of being followed by any ship or war in the best European navy. Was it not a little strange that we should now be in such a helpless condition?

"Not a bit," was the reply, "Admiral Porter don't bet on monitors so much as he did; his hobby, and that of a good many other navy officers, now, is the torpedo; that's going to be the greatest weapon of offensive as well as defensive warfare. You see it costs something to keep ships in good condition, and if Congress only gives us money enough to keep our fleets in commission, why, nobody but Congress is blame if our iron-clads go to the dogs. The people think we have a 'devil of an iron-clad navy,'" and the old man shrugged his shoulders as he added, "they'll find out if we ever need a navy. I admit it did cost something, but Congress has been stingy enough since the war to make up for any generosity during that time.

"Now let us see what we have," and taking out his pencil and putting on his spectacles, he went on to enumerate our iron-clad vessels. "First, there are those 20 light-draught monitors, built about 1864, at a cost of $11,600,000; but they're not worth anything, because, in the first place they can't carry their men and stores; in the second place, they couldn't go to sea, anyhow, and in the third place, you can't find men who will stand on the deck of a monitor, with no more protection than they would have standing on this table, and work a gun in a naval battle. These 20 that I am now speaking of have no turrets, you know; they were planned for turrets, but when they were completed it was found that they were not big enough to carry them. They are nothing but iron rafts, and their decks, which are of wood, are badly decayed. Under the most favorable circumstances their speed would be about three or four knots an hour."

"Where are they now?" I asked. "The most of them are lying at League Island, I believe; two or three are at Boston, several here, and a few at New Orleans."

"Why don't we sell them if they are worthless?"

"Sell them!" with a sneer, "we can't get rid of them. Who do you suppose would buy them?"

After figuring a little, the old man continued: "Let me see; I believe there were six of those monitors which were built from the original plans. The original monitor, whose fame will never be forgotten, had an actual capacity of 844 tons, and those built after her model cost about $750,000 each. The principal trouble with these was that the machinery, &c., was too far aft, so that it was necessary to carry at least 100 tons of ballast in their bows whenever they went to sea, to keep their noses down. Well, when a ship can't carry her men, coal, and sufficient supplies any way, you see what a waste it is to be obliged to carry one hundred tons of dead weight. Another defect which probably resulted in the loss of the original monitor, was the projection of the deck beyond the hull. They said that the leak was under the deck, and I have no doubt that the deck was separated from the hull by the concussion of the waves striking on its under side; the deck and hull separated like the shells of an oyster, and that one hundred tons of ballast in her bows didn't help her any. The decks of these are badly rotten, their capacity, as I said before, is insufficient, and their speed about six or seven knots an hour.

"Of the Cononicus class of monitors, I think we originally had ten; two of them were sold to Peru—and it was with the greatest difficulty they were got there. We have now on hand eight; their names, if I remember rightly, are: the Ajax, the Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, Saugus, Wyandotte, Kewayden, and Winnebago. When the armament, crews and supplies are placed on board one of these ships it stands just seven inches out of water. Two hundred and forty tons on the deck of one of them, or less than half that amount of water inside, will sink it. I am free to confess that I would rather be excused from going to sea in any one of them.

"Now we come to the four monitors, orders for the construction of which were given in 1862. One of these was given in charge of the Naval Constructor at Philadelphia, one was to be built at New York, one at Boston, and one at Portsmouth. These were to be made of wood and plated with iron. Each of them was to have two turrets, four 15-inch guns, and their actual capacity is nearly 3,000 tons, although they are rated at between 1,000 and 2,000 tons. The cost of these ships was more than $1,000,000 each. The Monadnock, built at Boston, was the first to be completed, and as she was less time in building than the others, was the cheapest of all. She was a perfectly seaworthy vessel, and behaved admirably in the fight at Fort Fisher. She went safely around Cape Horn, and is now rotting in San Francisco. The Miantonomah, another of these four, went to Europe, and her history is well known; she is now entirely unsound. The Agamenticus (now Terror) is down at Cuba, full of rotton timbers, and the one originally know as the Tonawanda, built at Philadelphia, was a complete failure."

"Where is she now?"

"Rotting at League Island, I believe; she never did anything but make her trial trip."

"Then Ericsson was going to do something wonderful; he would build a monitor entirely of iron, and it was to have immense speed. The result was the Dictator, constructed at Green point. In order to make her the most powerful vessel ever known she had something like hundred-inch cylinders and two banks of fires, one above the other. Then, to avoid as much as possible the friction of the machinery, the journals were made very short. Well, they tried her in the Fort Fisher fight, but at first her steering apparatus was out of order and then her journals became heated, as they might have known they would. New journals had to be put into her, and as for her double banks of fires, I have been told the upper ones are never lighted, for when the lower ones are going it is so hot that nobody can tend the upper ones. Altogether she is about as bad a failure, since the cost of running her is immense, and she always works badly.

"The Puritan was another complete failure, or would have been if she had ever been finished. After considerable trouble she was launched, and then it was found that if she was completed, according to her original plans she would be utterly worthless. So she lies at the Brooklyn Navy Yard without her machinery.

"We were fortunate enough to sell the Dunderberg and Onondaga to France, and the less we say about them the better.

"We have now on the stocks the hulls of four vessels of the Kalamazoo class, the actual capacity of which will be about 5,000 tons. These were to be of wood, plated with iron, and were to have two turrets each, plated fifteen inches thick with iron, and were to carry four 15-inch guns. They were expected to attain great speed. It would take about a year to finish each one, and the cost when done, will be not less than $2,500,000 each. The one at Boston is said to be in pretty good condition, those at Portsmouth and Philadelphia are very badly decayed."

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

National Convention in Cincinnati.

Organization—Topics to be Discussed.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—The National Convention to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution met to-day at Thom's Hall. About two hundred and fifty delegates were present from different States. The Convention was called to order by Prof. O. N. Stoddard, of Wooster University, Ohio. The object of the Convention was fully stated by the Rev. Dr. McAllister, the Secretary. Prof. Stoddard read the call for the Convention.

M. B. Hogan, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, was chosen President; Vice Presidents, Rev. B. P. Aydellotte, D. D., Prof. O. N. Stoddard, Rev. R. Audley Browne, D. D., Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., Rev. C. D. Morris, D. D., David Boyd, Esq., Rev. J. B. Helwig, Rev. A. Ritchie; Secretary, Rev. H. H. George.

Judge Hogan delivered an address on taking the chair. He congratulated the delegates that they had met peacefully without regard to sect or party, to discuss questions of much moment. He welcomed them to the State and city. The heart of the nation, he firmly believed, and a vast majority of the people of the United States, approve the scope and end of this movement. The explicit acknowledgment of God in the Constitution is but a recognition of an obligation on the part of the State, as binding on the national conscience as on that of its independent members. The nation is not a compact, and does not live by the will of man. Nature existed before the Constitution or laws. The people clamor for legislation against, but forget that the insidious forces tending to national ruin find strength in the fact that the temple which the nation has built for itself does not blaze with the glory of the ineffable presence, nor does the garment, made with its own fingers, shimmer with the halo of its divine origin. The process of decadence may go on to the utter ruin of the nation and its temple. He would not speak of the method for attaining the end desired by this convention. The agitation of this question, he felt sure, would not end until it is rightly settled, for we have learned from our own history that in the long run the people are right.

Letters were read from Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Prof. J. Seeley, of Amherst College; Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, and others, expressing regret at their inbaility to attend.

Secretary McCallister read a report of his doings since October, 1871. Information had been received of thirty organizations, with a membership of between two hundred and three hundred. Besides there has been much public discussion. Within the year over two hundred public meetings have been held. A National Convention was deemed advisable, and Cincinnati was selected as the place, because it was the scene of the agitation of the question of the Bible in the schools. Experience confirmed the belief that the progress of the movement depends on the thoroughness of its presentation to the minds of intelligent citizens.

The schedule of topics for discussion at the Convention, with the names of the leading speakers, are as follows: "Relation of Education to Religion," Rev. A. D. Mayo; "Moral Character and Accountability of the Nation," Prof. J. R. W. Sloan; "Neutrality of the State on Morals and Religion a thing Impossible," Prof. Taylor Lewis; "Relation of the Written Constitution to the Life, Character and Welfare of the Nation," Prof. O. N. Stoddard; "Practical Value and Effect of the proposed Amendment," Rev. T. H. Stevenson.

The Secretary suggested the publication of the proceedings, to stimulate lecturers to keep the discussion before the people. He believed that, in the language of the distinguished Judge who presided over the Convention, the Christian sentiment with regard to God in this country is crystalizing, and this amendment is the form it must take.

Notice was given by T. E. Abbott, editor of the Toledo *Weekly Index*, a paper devoted to the interests of free religion, that he desired to utter a remonstrance against the object of this convention. Objection was made, and he appealed to the chair to say whether or not he could utter such a remonstrance.

Thomas Shaw, of Cincinnati, said if this were a National Democratic Convention, a Republican would hardly insist on naming a candidate for President, and he thought the same rule should apply here.

Rev. A. Ritchie thought a respectful remonstrance ought to be received. It would provoke discussion, and if this movement could not bear discussion or light, it ought to be abandoned.

Chauncey Barnes, of Athens, O., welcomed this element of opposition. It was the scourge that would elicit the truth. Jesus Christ was the more clearly revealed because of the opposition he met. This remonstrance should be received in kindness and killed by kindness.

On motion, Mr. Abbott was requested to reduce his remonstrance to writing, and present it to the Committee on Business, to whom the whole subject was referred.

At the evening session, addresses were delivered by Rev. O. D. Mayo and Prof. Sloan.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which were laid over for discussion. They declare that the State is exercising jurisdiction over millions of human beings, and as the sovereign arbiter of life and death, and as an educatory power, has necessarily a moral character and accountability of its own; that it is the right and duty of the United States as a nation settled by Christians, with Christian laws and usages, and with Christianity as its greatest social force, to acknowledge itself in its Constitution to be a Christian nation; that the failure by this nation to acknowledge its relation to God has fostered the theory that the Government has nothing to do with religion but let it alone, and that State laws in favor of the Sabbath, Christian marriage and the use of the Bible in the public school are unconstitutional; that we recognize the necessity of complete harmony between our written Constitution and the actual facts of our national life; that the true way to effect this harmony is not to expel the Bible and abrogate the laws enforcing Christian morality and to abolish all devoted to observances in connection with the government and all idea of God and religion from our schools, but to insert an explicit acknowledgment of God and the Bible in the fundamental law; that the proposed religious amendment is directly opposed to the union of the church and State.

The Convention will close its sessions to-morrow.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Gray Elected by About 800—McClure Will Contest the Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1872.

Gray's majority will be about eight hundred. The returns are not yet all in. Col. McClure will contest the election on the ground of gross frauds.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 12:17 A. M.

Gray's majority for Senator in the Fourth District is 943.

NEW ORLEANS.

Progress of Congressional Investigation

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The Congressional Commission had a long session to-day. The testimony of Burch was continued. McVean, assistant clerk of the House, was examined. G. W. Carter was then called, and it took him three hours to tell what he knew about the difficulty. There are no new developments. Burch attributed the Governor's opposition to himself and Carter to a personal motive, caused by the fact that they sided with late Lt. Gov. Dunn. At three o'clock the Commission went into executive session.

Gen. Hancock Interviewed as to His Being a Candidate for the Presidency.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 31.—The *Dispatch* publishes this evening an interview between a reporter and General Hancock, relative to the statement recently appearing in the press of this city that the General would not be a candidate for the Presidency. The reporter called and informed General Hancock that he wished to publish the conversation, and called his attention to the article in question. General Hancock said: "I don't desire to have anything to say upon the subject, but you can state that I never decline anything before it is offered to me, and of course I could not decline the Presidency. I should, however, prefer to be considered not a candidate, rather than to appear as seeking the office." The General declined to enlighten the reporter upon the truth of the rumor in the Washington *Chronicle* that the Democrats had agreed upon him for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President.

The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, January 21.—Three eastward trains on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Cheyenne during last night. Some of the passengers, claiming to have been sixteen days on the road from Ogden, report that when they got through a drift the wind blew the snow back into the cuts and filled them again. Rawlins reports the wind blowing and snow drifting. Two trains west got as far as Cooper Lake and waited there until noon to-day, when they started west with snow plows and a large force of men. A passenger train, standing at Sidney station, was run into by another following passenger train. The engine broke through the sleeping car injuring one passenger only, named M. R. Lerst.

The hilt of the silver-handed sword of the Pretender, has, it is pretended, just been discovered in the debris at Warwick Castle.

HARRISBURG.

THE DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

A Bureau of Emigration for Pittsburgh.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 30, 1872.

SENATE.

The Bills for Refitting the Halls.

Mr. Strang, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bills and vouchers for fitting up the halls of the Senate and House. Ordered printed. These bills, certified on oath before the committee, amount to $39,846 89.

Report on Bills.

The bill authorizing the school directors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money, was reported negatively, courts having power in the premises. Mr. Delamater's bill protecting elections of voluntary political organizations in Crawford county was reported affirmatively and passed finally. The bill conferring additional powers on Pittsburgh was favorably reported.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Anderson, incorporating the Mount Pleasant Gas Company.

By Mr. Graham, providing for the establishment of a Commission in Pittsburgh city to encourage emigration, and to prevent frauds upon emigrants, the Governor to appoint; also, supplement for the People's Insurance Company.

By Mr. Randall, supplement for the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, prohibiting said company to build on the lines of the Reading Railway without written consent.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, called up the Senate public bill authorizing the Courts to incorporate all game, market and town hall associations and gas and water companies, which passed.

Mr. Rutan called up the bill changing the name of the Beaver Seminary and Institute to Beaver College and Musical Institute, and granting the college powers as a Methodist institution. Passed.

The House was not in session.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 31, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company; authorizing South Pittsburgh borough to borrow money for fire purposes.

S. P. C. A.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill incorporating the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Pittsburgh; also, authorizing the Auditor General to examine the claim of Mrs. Calhoun for services of her husband in raising volunteers.

The Bills for Refitting the Halls.

Mr. Mumma called up the joint resolution to pay the bills for fitting up the halls of the Senate and House.

Mr. White moved to amend by allowing twenty-five per cent. of the bills, and referring the balance to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for examination.

Mr. Buckalew moved an amendment allowing fifty per cent., and referring the balance to said committee, which was agreed to.

Division of Unclaimed Deposits in Savings Banks.

Mr. Deckert called up his bill relating to deposits in savings banks unclaimed for thirty years, dividing interest on the same among depositors, and dividing the principal between banks and the State, depositors claiming within ten years thereafter to sue the State. Passed to third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Authorizing the Sharon Savings Bank to receive deposits from married women and minors, and pay on their orders; Incorporating the South Ward Bank of Pittsburgh, Incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny; authorizing the Armstrong County Commissioners to sell the balance of the old Court House Square; increasing compensation of Allegheny county election officers to $2 50 per day; authorizing an additional notary public for Sharpsburg; supplement for Allegheny county prison, which incorporates the Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum; incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company; incorporating the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny City.

Mr. Brockway objected off the House bill incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny, with a capital of one million, because the courts have power.

The following Senate bills were passed: Protecting primary elections in Crawford county; enabling the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny to increase its capital stock; supplement for Ormsby borough, which exempts its bonds from taxation, except for State purposes, and authorizes ten mills special tax on property, trades and occupations.

Joint Session to Count Votes of State Election.

At half-past eleven both Houses met to count the vote of last October election, which footed up:

For Auditor General—	Stanton	284,097
	McCandless	269,512
	Spangler	3,132
For Surveyor General—	Beath	287,045
	Cooper	266,735
	Wheeler	2,969
For Constitutional Convention		316,097
Against		69,715

No returns were received from Philadelphia, no tickets having been provided there.

Speaker Rutan said David Stanton, of Beaver county, received a majority of the votes cast for Auditor General, but satisfactory evidence having been received by the President of this Convention and the Speaker of the House of his death since the election, there is now no person in existence to whom a certificate or commission can be issued. There is, therefore, no person who can be declared elected to the office of Auditor General.

JOURNALISTIC.

The *Pennsylvania Argus*, Greensburg, has procured a power press and new type, and recently appeared in enlarged form, greatly improved in style and appearance. Politics aside, the *Argus* is a first-rate local paper, and deserves a liberal support.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* has enlarged its form to thirty-six columns, and is now one of the largest and handsomest papers in this end of the State. Mr. Bartleson, the editor, pays particular attention to local manufacturing enterprises, which gives his paper an interest to the general reader.

The Tidioute *Daily Commercial* is the title of a new daily published at Tidioute, Warren county, by W. B. Gallagher & Co., W. B. Gallagher, editor. Its advertising pages have a healthy look, and its reading matter is gotten up in good style.

The *Register*, published at Lykens, Dauphin county, has been enlarged, and improved in looks by a new dress—evidences of well earned prosperity.

There has been a change in the management of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, Mr. E. J. Capron retiring. Mr. A. J. Dietrick will hereafter have charge of the business department, while Mr. J. F. Meginness will take care of the editorial colums. The *Bulletin* is one of the best and livelist little dailies in the State.

D. W. Shryock, Esq., has sold the Greensburg *Herald* establishment to Messrs. D. S. Atkinson and T. J. Weddell, who will hereafter publish the paper.

STATE POLITICS.

In an article on the coming Republican State Convention the Scranton *Republican* says: "We claim that this section of the State is entitled to the Republican candidate for Governor, and especially are the Republicans of Luzerne county entitled to recognition. They present as their united choice, Mr. W. W. Ketchum, a gentleman well known throughout the State. He is not presented for a mere "complimentary" vote and then to be dropped from the list. They present him for *nomination* and for *election*—for if he is nominated he *will* be elected. His sterling qualities have made him popular at home and abroad. This county would roll up an overwhelming majority for him, and in every other county in the State he would poll as large a vote as any man that could be placed on the ticket.

The Democrats of the Bedford and Fulton District have nominated George A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg, for Legislature.

THE Mississinewa (Indiana) *Monitor* hoists the name of Schuyler Colfax for President, and the Indianapolis *Journal*, publishing the article, says: "The suggestion is thrown out to the country for its consideration, and we can do no less, nor more, than to give it the benefit of a presentation to Indiana Republicans through our columns. We are certain that if General Grant should see his way clear to withdraw from the canvass, as has been intimated he might do, the name of no man for his successor would awaken more enthusiasm throughout Indiana than that of Schuyler Colfax—an honored, beloved and trusted servant, who has been often tried and as often found faithful. The ovation he met in his canvass of the State during the campaign of 1870 as a candidate for Vice President, is an index of the estimation in which he is held by those who have known him longest and best."

IN regard to Mrs. Wharton's acquittal, the New York *Tribune* says: "Whatever may be the private, unuttered opinions of people as to the guilt or innocence of one accused of murder, it is more than ever clear that it is difficult to convict upon circumstantial evidence. And it must be confessed that, justly or unjustly, most people will consider that science has not cut a dignified figure in the trial which has just been finished. Those who followed the case may not have had all their suspicions allayed, but they will not have them strengthened by the evidence of chemical experts. The verdict of the jury is just and right under the circumstances; but the popular belief that a great deal of medical science is purely empirical will be fortified by the details and result of the trial."

THE liabilities of Taylor, Gillespie & Co., sugar refiners, of Philadelphia, who recently failed, are set down at six hundred thousand dollars, with assets at three hundred thousand. It is stated that Lafourcade, Irwin & Co., cloth and cassimere merchants on Chestnut street, who suspended some days since on large liabilities, are arranging with creditors, and will probably be able to resume business.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872.

A correspondent writes: "In the ordinance for providing revenue 'for outstanding bonds' and for other purposes, which the Finance Committee proposed and had passed at the last meeting of Councils, section 9 reads: 'Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.' Can you explain what the Committee mean by the *yearly business* of a bank? If the amount shown by the checks paid and deposits received is meant, then the tax is simply enormous, for the *daily* business of almost any bank is from one to three hundred thousand dollars. Multiply this by three hundred working days, and one mill on each dollar of the amount so given is so great that the result is preposterous. The only other way to get at the yearly business of a bank is to take their discount line. But see the difficulty which arises here. In January say the banker discounts a note for one thousand dollars for a year, another for the same amount for thirty days, and renews it every thirty days for the year. The first note appears in the total of the discount line as one thousand dollars, the second at twelve thousand, and though the same amount has been loaned in each case, yet the tax on one is twelve times that of the other."

We are unable to elucidate the question above propounded, and think it might be well for the author of the document to attach explanatory notes. We have frequently heard the same complaint from bankers that the framers of a law are often so unfamiliar with the business they are taxing, that they are not aware of the effects of the law till applied by some practical test.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¼	112¼	112¼
10-40s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
New 5s	110	110	110
Gold	109⅞	109⅞	110
Currency 6s	114⅝	115	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110
United States 6s of 1881	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	110⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¼
Union Pacific Railroad	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 31, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109⅞	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	110	110
Canton		81		81		
West'n Union Tel	72¼	72¼		71¾		
Quicksilver		27½	28⅛	28		
Pacific Mail	55⅞	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
Adams Express		93⅛		93		
Wells Fargo Ex		63		62½		
American Express		61¼		61		
United States Ex		61⅛		62¼		
New York Central	97⅛	97⅛	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97¼
N. Y. Central scrip	93	92⅝	92⅝	93	93	93
Erie	32	31⅝	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞
Reading	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞
Michigan Central		118		118		
Michigan Southern	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Chicago & North'n	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
Do. preferred	91	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
St. Paul	56	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	74⅜	74⅜
Wabash	75⅝	75		75		
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Miss'pi	46	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝
Chicago and Alton		120⅛		120⅛		
Do. preferred		122		124		
Boston, H'ford & E		1⅝		1⅝		
Harlem		116		116		
New Jersey Central		111		111⅝		
Union Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝

	11:30 A.M.
Tennessee State bonds	65
Do. new	65
South Carolina, July	29
South Carolina, April	
Missouri sixes	94

—The Foreign Money Order System is now in operation under the new treaty, and a correspondent asks how he shall send money to England. By the treaty the maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling, when issued in Great Britain or Ireland, and when issued in the United States at fifty dollars currency, no order to include a fractional part of a penny or a cent. The offices of exchange are respectively at New York and London. Until otherwise ordered, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-six cents gold. Orders not paid within twelve months will become void. The fees on orders not exceeding $10, twenty-five cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, fifty cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, seventy-five cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, one dollar; over $40 and not exceeding $50, one dollar and twenty-five cents, currency. Any person wishing to send money to Great Britain or Ireland must go the postoffice and fill up an application in the following form:

No. ——. Amount, $——.
Date ——, 187–.

For the sum of ——, United States currency, the gold value of which is to be transmitted to Great Britain, by the Postmaster at New York.

Payable to ——, residing at —— street, —— town, county of ——, kingdom of ——; sent by ——, residing at —— street, State of ——.

Entered in register.

——, Postmaster.

The order is then sent to the postoffice at London, and from London free of charge to the payer. No charge is made in Great Britain. The payee receives his order from London, goes to the nearest money order office and obtains the full amount.

The question arises, will the Postoffice Department pay in gold or currency? If in the latter, what will be the standard of premium to settle sterling bills? Should it be left to the Postmaster to judge, we scent a profit to that worthy official. On the other hand, how is the currency to be converted into sterling? If one wishes to pay a specific sum in England, and the deposit is made here in United States currency, who is to decide the amount to be deposited? These are, however, practical difficulties incident to a new system which the Government will no doubt soon obviate.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	60⅝	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	57¼
Lehigh Navigation	40⅝	Camden and Amboy	126⅝
Catawissa	46½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17⅝
Oil Creek & Alley'y R.	43⅝	Reading	57¼

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market seemed firmer, at least holders were asking an advance. There was no activity manifested here. The oil men contend that operations in the raw material have been transferred to the oil regions, and that the occupation of oil brokers may be numbered among the things of the past.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote nominally as follows: Spot 10⅛c; S. O. all year 10c; B. O. all year 13c; S. O. to July 10⅜c; B. O. 12½c. For price in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Market reported weak. Nothing doing here. Prices delivered a shade lower, viz: Spot 21⅝c; February 22⅝c; March 23c for oil delivered in the east.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—The *Courier* says: The market is very quiet along the creek without any change in prices. Following are the

SALES:

600 bbls upper road spot	$3 80
260 bbls upper road spot	3 82½
1,000 bbls upper road spot	3 85
500 bbls upper road spot	3 90
500 bbls upper road spot	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., first quarter	3 85
500 bbls Rouseville spot	4 00
580 bbls Rouseville spot	4 00
500 bbls Rouseville spot	4 02½
1,000 bbls lower road spot	4 00
1,000 bbls lower road, B. O., June	4 52½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	4 17½
1,000 bbls Oil City, each month February to June, B. O.	4 45

NEW YORK, January 31.—Closing market of 29th.—Market dull; crude in bulk held at 13c; shipping order held at 17c; refined 22⅝a23c; cases 28⅛a28⅜c. Philadelphia delivery dull and lower; sales 1,000 bbls refined January at 21⅝c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Market quiet and lower; S. W. 21⅝c; cases 27c; February 22⅝c. Crude 11⅛c.

OIL CITY, January 31.—Market quiet and inactive; ordinary on lower road held at $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 31.—Market quiet and little doing at $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, January 31.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90a4 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—Market quiet at $3 85 for spot, and $3 87½c for sellers' option first quarter.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—Market very quiet but holders firm at $3 87½a3 90. Although an advance in rates is anticipated to-morrow, there appears to be no determination to keep prices up here.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 31.—Market quiet and firmer; spot held at $4 00. Sales 5,000 bbls.

ROUSEVILLE, January 31.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00.

OIL CITY, January 31.—Market remains unchanged and very quiet at $4 15.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 31.—Market quiet, with no transactions; prices unchanged.

Petroleum Exports.

The following are the exports of petroleum from the United States for the following years:

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES IN

Year.	Bbls of 41 galls each.
1866	1,643,618
1867	1,635,415
1868	2,407,354
1869	2,490,058
1870	3,439,325
1871	3,817,432
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 30, 1871	188,530
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 30, 1872	173,990

EXPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA IN

1866	686,000
1867	684,080
1868	946,297
1869	760,009
1870	1,100,851
1871	1,328,061
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, 1871	50,122
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, 1872	66,950

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market firm, but quiet. The following are the sales for the week:

6,000 pieces, 52x52, 6⅝c, January, February and March.
3,500 pieces, 64x64, 7⅜c.
26,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅜c.
18,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅛c, January, February and March.
10,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms.
3,500 pieces, 64x64, 8c.

67,000 pieces.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872.

Below will be found our report of the live stock market for the week ending to-day.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we remarked that the offerings were heavy, and the market under the influence of unfavorable advices from the East, coupled with the large supply on sale, was bad, and prices fully ¼c lower than the week previous. On Thursday the market opened up moderately active, buyers taking hold in order to get cattle shipped out on time. Prices, however, were no better, cattle selling very slow. The Allegheny dealers purchased for that market some twenty-two or twenty-three loads, the market closing on Thursday evening with a good many cattle in the yards. On Friday the trade was rather dull but few cattle selling, and a good many shipping out on first hands, the market closing with a better feeling than had ruled at any time during the week. The market for the week ending January 27th was considered by some of the dealers the hardest experienced for a year, and in many instances cattle sold for less prices than they cost in the west, shippers losing plenty of money. On Saturday the advices from New York reported that market better cleared of stock than for some time, and the feeling on Saturday here was better than at any time during the week, and the opinion of dealers that the market this week would be better has proved correct. This week the arrivals up till Tuesday, the opening day, were light, and number of buyers in attendance fair. The advices from eastern markets were fair, and the feeling among sellers entirely the reverse of one week ago. The quality of the cattle offering was fair. Not much trading was done, as sellers advanced cattle from ¼c to ½c over last week's prices, and buyers held back, unwilling to pay the advance, but two or three loads of cattle changed hands and the market closed firm with fair prospects. To-day the receipts are again light and in quality fair. The market opened up firm at the advance of ¼c, and buyers seeing that the supply would not be heavy were compelled to buy at sellers prices. Trade ruled moderately active and a good many cattle changed hands. The feeling at the close of the market was good, there were but few cattle unsold, and the prospect looks fair for the balance of the week. Following are the prices: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 00a6 25; prime, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs steer, $5 25a5 75; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 50a5 00; bulls, stags and cows, $3 00a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs $3 75 to 4 25 ₶ 100 lbs.

BULLS.

The number of bulls on sale this week small; there is a fair demand for this grade of stock, and sales have been made readily of the offerings at prices from $2 20 to $4 50 ₶ 100 lbs.

Fresh Cows.

The receipts of fresh cows small. There is little inquiry for them either by shippers or local dealers. Trade dull at figures from $35 to $60 per head, according to condition and quality as milkers.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers on sale continues small. This branch of the trade is dull, farmers being unwilling to pay prices that will justify. At Allegheny, on last Monday, there were fully twenty-five farmers making inquiry for stockers; a few were on sale, but the farmers would not pay prices that would let drovers out, and many of them went home again without making any purchases. The farmers want stock, and as soon as they get their ideas worked up a little on the values of cattle, we look for more animation in the trade.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the hog market was firm and steady, sales being made readily of prime hogs at $5 00 per hundred pounds. On Thursday and Friday the receipts were moderate and the market fair, sales being made readily of all kinds of hogs, with a demand fully up to the supply, the market closing firm and steady, with fair prospects ahead. On Saturday trade was inactive, as not many hogs were offering. This week the market opened up on Monday with a light supply offering and a fair demand ruling for all grades, York buyers paying almost as much for prime light hogs as other dealers were for heavy hogs. The market ruled active and most of the offerings changed hands; prime Yorkers selling from $4 85 to $5 00, and prime Philadelphia from $5 00 to $5 10. On Tuesday the receipts were again light and the market active, hogs selling almost as fast as they arrived, the market closing firm with a good feeling ruling and inclined upwards to-day, with continued light receipts and favorable advices from the East, together with the best of weather for slaughtering, and the hog trade generally, the market rules active, at advanced rates, hogs sold to-day as high as $5 25 ₶ 100 lbs., the highest prices this week, an advance of 15c ₶ 100 lbs. since Monday. The feeling at the close of the market was good and the prospect looks fair for the balance of the week. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 10a5 20; good to prime Philadelphia $4 95a5 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 90a5 00; rough to common $4 50a4 65.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report, we remarked that the sheep trade was good, with prices of prime stock fully as good, if not better, than any week of the season, while common were a little slower, though without any quotable change in prices. This week the receipts of sheep have been light and the market better. On Tuesday trade was active at figures ¼c higher than ruled last week, sheep selling about as fast as they arrive. To-day the market is good with some reaching nearly $8 ₶ 100 lbs. At this writing the prospect is that a fair market will be had the balance of week. The only thing that can cause a decline at present will be a full supply on the market, and from the best sources of information we have it that no very heavy runs of sheep will be had until after clipping time. The high prices of wool is an inducement for farmers to hold to their flocks until the wool crop is gathered. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $7 25a7 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25a6 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25a6 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75a5 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 75a2 50.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	21,450	$6 75	10	15,260	$4 62
2	1,330	4 00	82	106,300	6 00
17	21,460	5 25	20	29,620	3 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,250	6 00	1	1,330	4 75
1	1,400	4 75	18	19,570	5 50
34	38,510	5 62	18	18,890	4 85

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
6	7,820	6 00	18	17,370	5 25
2	2,530	5 62	3	3,990	6 20
1	980	5 00	5	6,730	5 95
2	2,050	6 00	14	13,180	4 62
2	2,050	4 75	2	2,060	5 75
32	39,850	5 87	16	21,540	6 25
18	18,850	5 00	51	66,610 $15 off	6 25
16	18,060	4 75	15	18,400	5 20
1	1,070	5 25	2	1,870	4 00
80	80,460 Texas	4 50	148	157,800 Texas	4 62
17	18,780	5 00	1	1,380	5 00
14	11,640	5 00	14	20,600	5 00
34	37,900	5 60			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	12,140	5 60	11	11,400	5 40
3	3,640	4 75	2	2,550	4 62
13	19,860	6 00	16	18,580	5 50
33	38,620	5 60	5	6,040	5 25
2	2,270	5 12	2	2,180	5 00
1	1,570	5 60	3	3,720	5 25
4	3,920	5 00	2	2,640	5 00
1	1,960	5 75	2	2,300	5 00
2	2,090	5 60			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
3 bulls	4,650	4 50	18	13,990	4 15
8	on foot	16 50	11	13,380	4 25
11	10,850	5 00	1	1,120	4 85

Hogs

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
14	2,480	$4 90			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
111	22,750	4 90	27	6,720	4 90
8	1,850	4 90	36	9,930	5 00
47	15,450	5 00	53	13,220	4 75
16	4,880	4 80	17	3,700	5 00
4	790	4 90	17	5,730	4 80
51	8,750	5 00	5	1,030	4 90
91	16,310	5 10			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
61	16,860	4 80	249	42,150	4 90
134	21,280	4 90	4	800	4 85
66	11,980	4 95	53	14,260	5 00
66	13,610	5 00	24	5,870	5 00
125	23,680	5 10			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
131	26,200	4 75	76	21,930	5 00
20	5,510	4 80	4	1,030	5 00
38	12,480	4 50	69	20,380	5 00
22	5,780	4 65	14	3,400	4 75
74	24,590	5 00	95	28,480	4 85
173	25,380	4 90	61	15,920	4 80
76	12,800	4 90	79	15,480	4 80
34	7,180	5 00	125	31,260	4 70
81	24,620	5 10	64	22,380	5 10
87	17,860	5 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
61	16,610	5 00	39	8,870	4 75
80	24,730	5 10	153	45,090	5 00
139	23,690	4 90	125	25,280	4 90
54	12,310	4 70	9	2,380	4 60
70	20,710	4 90	68	15,750	4 70
139	21,490	4 70	114	29,030	4 70
150	27,940	4 80	40	9,910	4 70
41	8,610 $2 off	5 00	53	18,580	5 05
113	30,040	4 90	103	28,340	4 90
248	45,620	5 00	145	45,160	5 00
207	51,630	4 80	7	2,550	4 80
77	18,820	4 85	74	11,420	5 00
74	23,840	5 10	5	1,260	4 80
54	16,650	5 00	110	32,640	5 10
5	1,470	4 80	55	12,540	5 10
51	13,980	4 80			

W NEWPORT BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
105	22,170	4 65	55	12,540	4 75
24	4,630	4 85	141	30,690	4 80
7	1,600	4 80	235	48,880	4 75
153	27,180	4 75	72	9,830	4 80
81	16,930	4 65	208	44,410	4 85
272	29,310	4 75	3	580	4 50
84	24,670	4 60	17	4,980	4 60
131	26,200	4 80	46	13,880	4 80
84	22,750	4 90	20	6,540	4 95
111	25,280	4 90	40	9,380	4 65
123	14,620	4 65	30	7,870	4 75
74	15,620	4 85	70	23,010	4 80
115	28,260	4 90	45	11,500	4 75
25	5,780	4 65	42	15,250	4 65
26	6,790	4 65	125	31,200	4 70
41	8,610	5 00	50	11,500	4 75
54	19,420	5 00	14	7,190	5 00
64	22,080	4 90	51	24,620	5 00
31	8,750	4 80	54	16,650	5 00

HENRY M'BRIDE BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
110	28,800	4 65	182	43,040	4 50
46	12,900	4 40	67	15,760	4 60
93	20,870	4 60	131	25,300	4 90
90	26,900	4 60	145	44,290	4 95
15	3,750	4 75	99	23,520	4 75
45	12,890	4 50	92	23,280	4 75
242	51,370	4 85	451	118,910	4 65
18	10,080	4 75	77	18,820	4 85
74	5,220	4 80	19	4,100	4 90
17	5,720	4 80			

JOHN F. REYENTHALER BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
31	8,460	4 60	84	22,010	4 85
41	50,000	5 00	31	8,090	4 85
41	11,460	5 00	113	29,830	5 00
137	39,700	5 00	40	9,930	5 00
17	5,230	5 00	83	23,370	5 00
65	16,850	5 00	70	22,820	5 00
75	23,840	5 10	84	22,010	4 70

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
91	24,691	4 75	91	23,610	4 65
72	21,860	4 75	82	23,350	4 85
10	3,210	4 75	91	26,920	4 75
17	5,080	4 75	85	22,280	4 80
249	72,090	4 75	101	31,280	4 75
22	7,670	4 75	29	8,130	4 75
297	237,310	4 67	81	23,810	4 75
13	23,030	5 00	82	22,790	5 00
7	2,090	5 00	89	23,800	5 00
45	13,480	5 00	31	8,820	4 90
32	9,480	5 00	31	7,650	4 90
8	2,490	4 95	13	4,520	5 00
12	3,490	5 00	60	16,130	5 00
46	11,680	4 60	61	15,780	4 50
41	11,200	5 00	53	14,530	5 00
30	8,390	5 00	90	21,880	5 00
3	850	5 00	65	17,570	5 00
145	39,910	5 00	153	45,090	5 00
61	16,610	5 00	39	16,960	5 00
11	3,270	5 00	45	14,830	5 00
85	24,760	5 10	145	44,160	5 00

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
291	25,130	7 25	147	11,780	6 50
16	per head	3 50	192	16,070	6 60
37	3,260	6 50	187	13,540	5 30

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
176	16,550	6 60	163	14,640	7 25
211	19,110	7 00	97	8,390	6 80
207	18,680	6 75	142	12,590	6 85
94	8,550	6 87	364	31,830	7 25
157	14,420	7 05	58	4,350 $3 off	6 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
127	14,250	7 95	236	21,070	6 70
83	6,085	5 80	76	7,570	7 25
486	37,560	6 30	181	15,240	6 85
148	17,070	7 75	49	3,840	6 75
171	14,900	6 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
190	14,980	6 85	188	14,370	5 65
99	8,400	6 60	332	29,110	6 75
58	4,010	6 37			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
186	13,250	5 87	171	14,280	6 50
184	16,550	7 12	344	32,610	7 37
181	14,500	6 80			

EXTRA SHEEP.

A bunch of Indiana sheep, fed by Charles C. Polley of Richmond, sold by Sadler, Havens & Co., to Joseph Pearce, of Philadelphia, for $7 95 per 100 lbs. The sheep were Indiana open wool and very fat, averaging 113 lbs., also one lot extra 115 lb sheep at $7 75.

CHEAP CATTLE.

We were a day or two ago shown a letter received by Mr. John H. Glass, from a cattle dealer at present, in the southwestern part of Colorado Territory. The writer says that at present cattle are very cheap in Texas, the low prices being caused by scarcity of money. He thinks the decline is but temporary and that they will soon advance.

TEXAS CATTLE.

More Texas cattle on sale at East Liberty Stock Yards this week, than for a long time.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards, including stock from East Liberty, (part of which were shipped over,) were forty-one cars, or 800 head. In addition to these, small droves from adjacent counties swelled up the number to about 900 head, on sale this morning.

The weather last evening changed suddenly, and the morning broke exceedingly cold. The droves were all late in getting into the sale pens, but after this the drovers had to wait unusually long for the appearance of any great number of buyers. The day was extremely cold and unpleasant for out door business, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it being so very cold operated unfavorably for trade, as those who possibly could, done without cattle. From the opening of the market, about seven o'clock, until nine o'clock trade was slow and dull, and very few cattle changed hands. At that time it commenced to liven up a little, though far from being called brisk, cattle changing hands slowly, and that, too, at prices fully ¼c lower than ruled last week. The supply of cattle, especially of the common and inferior grades, seemed to be greater than the demand, and in consequence were a drag all day. Strictly prime were not in such great abundance, and on them the feeling was better than on common, although the prices could not compare favorably with last week. At eleven o'clock the trade was dragging very slow, and several lots of stock were still in the pens unsold. The buyers who generally pick up tail ends had a sufficiency to work on to-day, and we think succeeded in buying up small lots at pretty near their own figures. The number of cattle on sale here, from East Liberty, was the largest ever brought over and was the result of low prices there. Last week cattle sold exceedingly low at East Liberty, and the drovers from Allegheny bought some 22 or 25 loads which were on sale here this morning. The cattle, as above noted, were bought cheaper than those that come from the west, at least we judged so from the unusual amount of grumbling done by those who had western cattle. Most of the transient dealers complained of losing money, and we think that if there was any money in stock, those who had home cattle made it. On the whole the market was unsatisfactory to sellers. Several lots of cattle were sent over to East Liberty for wholesale.

Stockers.

The supply of cattle of this grade on sale was exceedingly small with an unusually large number of buyers in attendance. As might be expected what cattle were on sale were held firm at full prices and were taken by buyers, in many cases with reluctance. But the number on sale was so very small, and the demand so good that buyers were compelled to purchase at sellers own figures, or go home without. All cattle of the grade offered changed hands at prices varying from $3 75 to $4 25 per hundred lbs.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale not so large as last week, and the market fairly active, though prices sympathize with those of other cattle, and ruled a shade lower than they otherwise would had not cattle been cheaper. Prices ranged from $3 00 to $4 75 ₶ hundred lbs.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale small and the demand correspondingly so. The feeling in this branch of the trade at present is not good, and sales are difficult to make at figures that will let out from home cost. Good milch cows are selling from $40 00 to $60 00, according to quality, condition, &c.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
J. Needy, from East Liberty Stock Yards	4
Greenwald & Kahn, from East Liberty Stock Yards	3
J. Shamberg, from East Liberty Stock Yards	1
Lowenstein & S., from East Liberty Stock Yards	4
S. Krause, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
J. Holmes, from East Liberty Stock Yards	1
L. Rothchild, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
Doc Haver, from East Liberty Stock Yards	1
Keefer & Byer, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
D. James, from Columbia, Ind	1
—— Bryant, from Columbia, Ind	1
T. G. Daizell, from Enon, Pa	1
W. McMillen, from New Galilee, Pa	1
W. G. Majar, from Ohio	1
J. J. Linton, from W. Va	2
J. Tobbert, Guernsey co., Ohio	1
F. Brown, from Cincinnati, Ohio	1
J. W. Unger, from Canton, Ohio, mixed stock	1
S. Marks & Bro., from Ohio	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Ohio	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	2
P. Hartman, from Chicago	1
C. & P. R. R., prepaid	4

Cattle Sales.

Jacob Lobeman sold 24 head Ohio stock at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 00.

James Hunter sold 30 head common western cattle at prices ranging from $4 87 to $5 90 per hundred pounds.

Jacob Shamberg sold 50 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices running from $4 50 to $7.

F. Hartman sold 16 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to $6 25 ₶ 100 lbs. Also, 1 load Ohio stock from $5 to $5 75.

Jno. Krause retailed 39 head Ohio stock from $5 50 to $6 50 ₶ 100 lbs.

Jno. Warner sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 $6 50 ₶ 100 lbs.

Jacob Neady sold 60 head Western stock at figures from $5 to 7$.

S. Lowenstein sold 50 head Western cattle at prices ranging from $4 to $7 ₶ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 36 head Ohio stock at prices ranging from $5 to $7 ₶ 100 lbs.

F. Hester retailed one load Ohio stock, at prices from $4 00 to $6 00 ₶ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 70 head Western stock, at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 25.

Keefer & Byer sold 27 head Western cattle, at prices from $4 75 to $5 25.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 62 head Ohio and Illinois cattle, at prices from $4 50 to $7 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold two loads Indiana and one of Ohio cattle, in all 54 head, at figures from $4 00 to $6 50 ₶ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 72 head Western stock, at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 37.

James Shaw sold 8 head of Pennsylvania stock at figures from $4 to $6.

Carr & McAllister sold 36 head Ohio and Pennsylvania stock at prices from $5 to $6.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 52 head western cattle at prices ranging from $4 75 to $6 25.

James Hanlon sold 21 head of Washington county cattle at from $4 25 to $5 50.

J. W. Unger sold 8 fresh cows at figures ranging from $35 to $55.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 300 head. The market opened up with a light inquiry, excepting for very best grades. Butchers say that at present sheep are so high they cannot make any money and they will not handle any more than is required to meet the wants of their customers. With this feeling ruling the market was not very brisk, though all the stock offered changed hands. Following are an idea of the market:

W. Stewart sold 50 head Ohio sheep from $6 00 to $7 00 per head.

John Drum sold 180 head Westmoreland county stock at prices from $2 00 to $7 00 per head.

J. Fairley sold 50 head Armstrong county sheep at $4 75.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning fair, and most all in the hands of the regular dealers. The market ruled firm and steady, with a fair inquiry from butchers. Sales made in a retail way at figures from $4 75 to $5 50 ₶ 100 lbs.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872.

REMARKS—We need scarce inform the reader that the weather continues cold. But we may say, that in consequence of the cold weather, which has caused ice-bound rivers, trade in most all departments rules dull. The few noticeable changes in prices will be found noted below.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,665	3,251	6,916
Apples, bbls	1,406	1,138	2,544
Cheese, boxes	303	372	675
Corn, sacks	5,836	4,202	10,038
Wheat, sacks	1,739	1,929	3,668
Barley, sacks	2,202	1,315	3,517
Rye, sacks	2,535	1,188	3,723
Oats, sacks	5,435	6,013	11,448
Butter, packages	305	228	533
Bacon, pieces	16,079	18,033	34,112
Bacon, tierces	100	326	426
Dressed hogs	83	50	123

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for January for the past four years:

	Jan. 1869.	Jan. 1870.	Jan. 1871.	Jan. 1872.
Flour, bbls	33,888	16,161	28,951	17,684
Apples, bbls	3,635	2,788	3,967	8,522
Cheese, bxs	211	424	1,984	1,745
Corn, sacks	24,996	16,781	22,319	27,937
Wheat, sacks	14,576	19,710	19,988	11,778
Barley	19,566	13,044	15,271	7,495
Rye, sacks	20,194	3,819	3,331	6,787
Oats, sacks	13,548	14,800	21,609	22,627
Butter, packag	870	854	1,752	1,416
Bacon, pcs	14,777	24,547	40,717	73,816
Bacon, tcs			676	807
D hogs, hams				378

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4⅛a4½c; common 4a4½c; potash 9⅛a10c; pearls 10⅛a11c ₶ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. We are reported sales at 50a65c ₶ gallon for choice.

APPLES—Receipts 573 bbls. Good winter $4 00 to $4 50 ₶ bbl; common $3 00 to 3 50 ₶ bbl.

BEANS—Navy, $2 00a2 50 ₶ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a good demand at $3 00a8 50 ₶ barrel. $3 75a4 00 ₶ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, with sales at 7a10c ₶ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Prices are a shade lower. We quote strictly fancy at 23a25c: prime 20a22c; medium to common 12a16c ₶ lb. Receipts 28 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts green meats 3,439 pieces. Market quiet and unchanged. Following are the figures at which sales were made: Sugar-cured hams 13a13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, 10c for kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10½a11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,666 pieces.

CIDER—XXX $12 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00a10 00. Demand active.

CHEESE—Receipts since our last 114 boxes. Supply rather short of the demand and prices rule firm. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16a16½c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½a22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17 00a18 00 ₶ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00a13 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₶ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5a5½c ₶ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples 7a8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 9½a10½c; old 8a9c; mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The supply is on the increase and prices are lower. We are reported sales strictly fresh at 30a32c per doz; pickled 20a25c.

FLOUR—Receipts 623 bbls. There is no change in prices by stores or mills, but the late advance is strictly adhered to, and dealers of the opinion that the top of the market has not yet been reached We quote as follows: Mils—National, white wheat, bbls $8 60, sacks $8 30; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. This is an advance of 40a50 ₶ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Following are the store rates: Amber $8 25 ₶ bbl; Snow Flake $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crosett's $7 35; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50a7 00.

FEATHERS—Demand fair, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 67a70c to the trade; from store 83a85c; mixed 40a60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are reported at the following quotations:

Coffee—Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24a24½c; Java 30a31c; Laguayra 27a28c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 26a28c ₶ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c, cut loaf 14½c; A c offee 12⅝c; B 12½c; Ex C 12¼c; C 12c; C 11⅞c; C yellow 10½a11½c. P R sugars, choice 11¼c; prime 10⅝c; good 10¼c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 65c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 60c; new crop 60; Prime 58c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley since our last:

Wheat, sacks	629	Corn, sacks	540
Oats, sacks	536	Rye, sacks	113
Barley, sacks	564		

The receipts of all varieties are light. This causes prices to rule firm, and the tendency is upward. We quote good red winter $1 50a1 55 ₶ bush by car lots; white 3a5c better. Oats—Prices are steady and unchanged at 50a51 by car load, and by jobbers at 53a55c ₶ bush; stock on hand light. Corn—There is no quotable change in prices: mixed 55c by car load in elevator 60c; white 57c. Rye is scarce, with sales at 90a95c. Barley dull and nominal, with little inquiry; sales have been made as low as 65a80c, as to quality; a prime article of fall will command 90c.

HAY—Prices firm at $23a25 per ton for baled.

HOPS—New '71s at 60a70c ₶ lb; old '70s 40a44c ₶ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½a2⅞c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₶ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₶ ton; single dressed $190a195.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₶ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 83a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88a90c.

LIME—Perrysburg white $2 00a2 25 ₶ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00 ₶ cwt; seconds $1 45a1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₶ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—Held at 13c per lb.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 14a16c; ducks 15a17c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c; live turkeys $1 00a1 50.

POTATOES—Demand moderate. Prime peachblows at 75a85c ₶ bushel.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₶ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₶ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00a6 25, first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 30a3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₶ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95ca $1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₶ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

REMARKS—On account of the extreme cold weather for the past week, which has caused a total suspension of navigation, trade as a general thing is dull. There are some changes in drugs, canned fruits, crackers and broom corn. All other articles are unchanged in price. Following are the ruling rates of the market:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13½c	Idaho	13 c
Eagle	13½c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	13 c	Magnolia	13 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	13	Glasgow	
Bates			

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28c		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	88	$1 00
Proof rectified	105	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hamboline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	
Caulking cotton	10 @20

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₶ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	35 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₶ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	20 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	15 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	40 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, county	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ₶ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	33@35c	Band leather, ₶ lb	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ₶ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 55
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	80@1 15
Shoe skirting	40@45c	Wax'd upper, ₶ ft	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₶ doz	$5 50@6 50
Black bridle, ₶ doz	$50@55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11 @11½c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow &steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₶ gal	80c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8@8½c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₶ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	36c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	39c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	42c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	39c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	42c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	42c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	34c
Bolt Copper	36c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	36c
Copper Bottoms (5 ₶ cent. off)	40c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	45c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	42c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	41@42c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	39@40c
Brass kettles, 5c ₶ lb off, for 500 lbs and over	55c

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₶ doz.		₶ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$ @2 50	Plums, 2 lbs	$3 00
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 50@3 75	Lima beans, 2 lb	3 25
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 85	String be's, 2 lb	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lbs	3 00
Green corn, 2 lb	@2 75	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25
Green peas, 2 lb	@2 75	Lobsters, 2 lbs	
Strawber's, 2 lb	3 50@4 00	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 40@1 75
Blackb's, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Cove oys's, 2 lbs	2 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	3 25@3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 lb	1 75
Whortlebr, 2 lbs	2 75	Spic'd oys, 2 lbs	2 50
2lb pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25@4 75
Pears, 2 lbs	3 00	Br'dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00		

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₶ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₶ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₶ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₶ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties hereunder enumerated:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	58@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c	Tub washed wool	60@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c		

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ₶ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₶ case.
Potash—50 cases	6 50 ₶ case.
Less quantity	7 50 ₶ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5¾c ₶ lb.
Less quantity	6¼c ₶ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3¼c ₶ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₶ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3 c ₶ lb.
Less quantity	3¼c ₶ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6¾c ₶ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ₶ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₶ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₶ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ₶ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₶ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₶ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₶ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₶ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₶ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₶ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₶ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₶ lb.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d	$4 50
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d, blued	5 25
3d, blued	6 00
2d, blued	7 25
2d fine, blued	7 25
3d fine, blued	8 25
10d and 30d, casing	5 25
6d and 9d casing	5 50
6d and 7d casing	5 75
10d to 30d, finishing	5 75
8d, finishing	6 00
6d, finishing	6 25
4d finishing	6 50
Clinch	6 25
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	4 75

Barrel Nails.—⅝ inch, $8 25; ¾ inch, $7 50; 1 inch, $7 00; 1¼ inch, $6 25; 1½ inch, $6 00; 1¾ inch, $5 50; 1⅞ inch, $5 25.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 8-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4c
1¼ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	4 2-10c
1⅛ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4c
1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 1-10c
¾, ⅞ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅝	4 3-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	5 3-10c
Nail rods	7 7-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to 1¼ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	4 3-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	5c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-10 to No. 12	4 8-10
1⅝ to 2¾ 3-10 to No. 12	5 00
1 to 1½ by 3-10 to No. 12	5 4-10
⅝ to ⅞ by 3-10 to No. 12	6 00

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	5 1-10
3½ to 4½ "	5 3-10
1½ to 2 "	5 3-10
1⅜ to 1 11-16 inch	5 6-10
1⅛ to 1¼ "	5 9-10
1 "	6 3-10
⅞ "	6 8-10
¾ "	7 3-10
⅝ "	7 8-10
½ "	8 3-10

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 8-10c
2 to 2⅜ inch	4 1-10c
3 to 3½ inch	4 3-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4 8-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 c
⅜ to 9-16 inch	4 2-10c
¼ to 7-16 inch	4 5-10c
⅜ inch	4 6-10c
5-16 inch	5 c
¼ inch	5 4-10c
3-16 inch	7 4-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c
½ to ⅝ inch	4 6-10c
⅜ inch	5 3-10c
¼ inch	5 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	4 7-10
½ inch	5 1-10
⅜ inch	5 9-10
¼ inch	7 4-10
Flinted and star lightning rod	5 8-10
Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ⅝	5 9-10

	Boiled.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 14	5 1-10		
" " 15 to 20	5 3-10		
" " 21 to 24	5 5-10		
" " 25 to 26	5 8-10		
" " 27	6 1-10		

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₶ lb extra.

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inches thick	5 2-10
Boiler Plate	7
Heads not flanging	6 2-10
Heads flanging	8
Plow Slabs	6
Plow Wings	6 5-10

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1⅜ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 3-10
1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 3-10
1½, 1⅝ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	4 3-10
1¼ by ¼ inch	4 5-10
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	5 9-10

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and rounds and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₶ cent. for cash, if remitted within fifteen days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3 8-10c, card rates, net.

Nails	$4 25 card rate, net
Iron wedges	5½c ₶ lb net.
Nail rods, "Benzon"	7½c ₶ lb net.
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	60, 10 and 5 ₶ cent. off net
Plow bolts	20 and 70
Stove bolts	10 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40, 10 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40, 10 and 5

Square and hexagon nuts and washers 5½c ₶ lb off 1 cent ₶ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ⅞ and ⅝ in. diam., 4½c; ½ in. diam., 4⅝c ₶ lb.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more 3⅛ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam. 8½c; ½ in. diam. 9½c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₶ lb. over above.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ½ in. diam. 11c; ⅜ in. diam. 13c ₶ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ₶ lb, 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₶ lb net.

Strap and T hinges	20@7½ ₶ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 25 ₶ 100
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ₶ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	3½c ₶ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long	₶ lb. 4½c
1 to 2½ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 8 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	40c cts ₶ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	55c ₶ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ½ at screw end	80c ₶ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ½ at screw end	90c ₶ set of 8 bolts.

5c ₶ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ½. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ₶ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₶ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₶ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₶ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 4 inch wide, ₶ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	35c
Wrought hub iron, each	20c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₶ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ₶ 1,000	$14 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ₶ 1,000	10 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	4½c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅝ inch rings	7½c net.
King bolts, ⅝, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₶ lb	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅝ inch diameter, all lengths, ₶ lb	9½
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	11½
Wagon rivets in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ₶ lb ex	2
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1⅛, 2, and 2⅛ inch wide, same price ₶ lb as band iron	
Wagon and hinge nails, ₶ lb net	15
Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ₶ cent. off list.	
Coupling plates / Double tree plates	₶ lb 7½ net
Tongue tree plates / Neck yoke	₶ lb 8½

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	SINGLE STRENGTH. 2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 00	$5 75	$8 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	5 50	6 25	8 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75	6 50	10 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00	12 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		7 50	14 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		7 75	14 50
14 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 25	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 50	16 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 25	18 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 00	19 00
26 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 00	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 00	23 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₶ dozen	$4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl "	3 50
Plain Hurl	2 50
Western common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ₶ ton	$200@220
Broom corn, common, ₶ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ₶ 1,000	20@30
Swallow brooms, ₶ dozen	5 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

	Price ₶ lb.		Price ₶ lb.
Boston	8 c	Soda	7½c
Butter	7½c	Sugar	10 c
Cream	28 c	Water	7 c
Fruit	13 c	Wine	10 c
Ginger	12½c	Lemon Jumbles	14 c
Lemon	12½c	Spiced Jumbles	13 c
Oyster	7½c	Sugar Jumbles	14 c
Scotch	12½c		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	65@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 24½; No 2 $1 22⅛. Oats dull; No 2 32c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 40⅛c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 60c. Hogs firm at $4 10a4 50. Mess pork $12 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 31.—Wheat steady at $1 56½; No 1 $1 51. Corn dull and declined; mixed 51½c. Oats lower; State mixed 41c. Clover seed dull at $6 25 bid. Hogs quiet; $5 30 bid.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		
Acetic	lb	17 @ 20
Citric	lb	1 18 @1 25
Oxalic	lb	38
Tartaric	lb	70 @ 72
Alcohol,	gall	2 00 @2 25
Aloes.		
Cape	lb	20
Socot	lb	85
Am. Carb	lb	24 @ 26
—Aqua	lb	12 @ 14
Annotta	lb	75 @ 80
Ashes	lb	
—Soda	lb	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00
Bay Rum,	gal	3 75 @4 30
Bark.		
Cassia	lb	54
Cinch r'd	lb	1 50 @1 60
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85
" Com	lb	45 @ 55
Black Lead.		
American	lb	5 @ 6
East Ind	lb	11 @ 12
German	lb	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	lb	60
Blue Vitr	lb	13½@ 14½
Borax ref	lb	36 @ 38
Brims roll	lb	4½@ 5½
—Flor Sul	lb	5¼@ 6
Calomel A	lb	1 33
—English	lb	1 62
Camp ref	lb	85 @ 90
Canthar's	lb	2 60
Cham. Ger	lb	47
—Roman	lb	45
Chlorof'm	lb	1 60
Cloves	lb	26
Cochineal	lb	94 @ 98
Con lye	case	5 75 @6 00
Copp'ras	lb	2½@ 3½
Cream Tar	lb	45 @ 47
Cubebs	lb	28
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 45
Emery En	lb	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	lb	40 @ 44
—Sulph	lb	72 @ 75
Ext Logw	lb	12 @ 12½
—Liq Cala	lb	52 @ 55
—Italian	lb	36
—Sicily	lb	25
Fustic chi	lb	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	lb	39 @ 41
Gum.		
Arabic sts	lb	38 @ 45
" White	lb	55 @ 65
Myrrh T'k	lb	67
Shellac	lb	43 @ 47
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @ 60
" Flake	lb	90 @1 30
Hoffm's A	lb	@ 46
Indigo Ma	lb	1 35 @1 40
—Span fl't	lb	1 40 @1 50
Iodine res	lb	12 20
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 11
Log Chipd	lb	3 @ 4
Mace	lb	2 00
Madder	lb	19 @ 21

Magne cal	lb	75 @1 40
—Carb	lb	35 @ 45
Manna S F	lb	97
Morph sul	lb	5 00
Nutm No 1	lb	1 32
Oil.		
Bergamot	lb	6 30 @6 60
—Castor	lb	21 @ 23
—Cinnam	lb	8 83
—Cloves	lb	2 12
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @2 50
Lemon	lb	6 25 @6 50
Linseed	gall	85 @ 95
Neats f	gall	1 25 @1 50
Olive	gall	1 75 @2 00
—quarts	doz	6 62 @10 00
—pints	doz	3 50 @3 75
Origan	lb	80 @1 75
Pepper't	lb	4 80 @5 00
Rosemary	lb	1 50 @2 00
Sassafras	lb	1 20 @1 25
Sperm	gall	2 40 @2 50
Tanners	gall	63 @ 75
Whale	gall	1 02 @1 10
Winteg'n	lb	6 50
Opium Ty	lb	6 35
Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @5 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	lb	34 36
Chlorate	lb	60 @ 65
Iodide	lb	10 00
Putty	lb	4½@ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 60
Rosin	lb	7 00 @9 00
Root.		
Gentian	lb	14
Gingr E I	lb	21
" Jamca	lb	33
Ipecac pow	lb	2 36
Jalap pow	lb	90
Liquorice	lb	15 @ 18
Rhub E I	lb	1 60 @2 00
Sars Hon	lb	51 @ 55
Senega	lb	1 80
Valeri En	lb	52
" Germ	lb	35
Sal Ammo	lb	14 @ 16
—Epsom	lb	3½@ 5
—Soda	lb	3½@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	lb	8½@ 9
Hemp	lb	8½@ 9
Cardamn	lb	4 25
Mustard	lb	18 @ 22
Senna Al	lb	30
" E In	lb	24
Soda.		
Bi Carb	lb	6½@ 7
Soap Cast	lb	16 @ 19
—Cast wh	lb	24 @ 27
Sugar L'd	lb	33
Turp sps	gall	88 @1 00
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @2 25
Japan	gall	90 @1 35
Damar	gall	2 00 @2 70
Ven Red	lb	3½@ 4½

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 27, 1872.

The market for pig iron continues firm at rates ruling at date of our last report. The receipts of all descriptions of irons are light, and there is but little offering in the market. Most of the iron now arriving is applied to former contracts.

We are reported the following sales:

Youghiogheny Coke.

500 tons Dunbar gray forge—to arrive	$40 00—4 m
300 tons Dunbar gray forge—to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons Coke	39 00—4 m

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Red Bank—at furnace	$39 00—4 m
100 tons Red Bank—at furnace	39 00—4 m

Eastern Anthracite.

100 tons close gray	40 00—4 m
100 tons medium gray forge	39 50—5 m
600 tons gray forge	40 00—4 m
100 tons white and mottled forge	39 00—4 m
200 tons gray neutral forge, for February delivery	40 00—4 m
100 tons gray neutral forge, for February delivery	40 00—4 m
100 tons medium gray forge	39 50—5 m
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	41 50—4 m
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 00—4 m

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

300 tons No. 1 mill	$40 00—4 m
100 tons No. 1 mill	40 00—4 m
75 tons mottled and white	39 50—4 m
200 tons close gray forge	40 00—4 m
100 tons close gray forge	40 00—4 m
100 tons close gray mottled and white	39 00—4 m
200 tons No. 1 mill, March delivery	40 00—4 m
500 tons No. 1 mill, January and February	40 00—4 m

Charcoal.

100 tons extra forge	45 00—4 m
25 tons extra forge	45 00—4 m
50 tons extra forge	45 00—4 m
50 tons extra forge	45 00—4 m
150 tons extra forge	45 00—4 m

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 25.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, but the stock is light, and as there is no disposition on the part of holders to realize, full rates are maintained. No sales of magnitude have transpired since our last. The demand for American has been rather light since the large sales recently noted, but as there is very little to be had, prices still have an upward tendency. We quote No. 1 $38a38 50, and No. 2 $37a37 50. Wrought scrap continues in moderate request, and we notice sales of 150 tons at $41, and 500 do private terms. There has been very little inquiry for either old or new rails, but prices are steady at former quotations. Refined bar from store has been further advanced—$2 50 per ton, to correspond with the higher prices abroad.

January 27.—There has been very little inquiry for Scotch Pig, but the stock is moderate, and as the foreign markets are still advancing, holders here have again advanced their pretensions: 109 tons Glengarnock sold $39, 4 mos., interest added. We quote Eglinton $36, Langloan $37, Glengarnock $35a38, Gartsherrie, $41, and Coltness $42. We understand that all the Eglinton at Philadelphia, and on the way there, has been taken at a private price. American continues in request, but most of the companies are out of the market, and business has been limited; prices, however, are firm at the recent advance—we note sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 Crane, season delivery, at $38, and 600 do Forge on private terms. There continues a fair demand for Wrought Scrap, at steady prices, and sales have been made of 200 tons ex-ship, part at $42 50 ₶ ton. The demand for rails continues moderate, but the stock is light and prices are very firm; 3,000 tons 56 lbs English sold at $61 50 gold, cash. The market for refined bar is firm and strong at the advance before noticed, though rather less active. The advance in Burden's iron, before noted, was $10 ₶ ton on "Burden's best," as stated, and $5 on "H. B. & S." Rumors were current yesterday of a further advance in England of 10s on bar; but the prices quoted were wide, leaving it quite uncertain what the quotations were. Black sheets are firm at our quotations. Russia sheet continues quiet, as usual at this season of the year. The large purchases in Russia, before noted, make it certain that iron will be in few hands this year.

LONDON, January 11.—The following extract is from S. W. Hopkins & Co.'s circular:

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending Dec. 31. 1869.	1870.	1871.	Twelve months end'g Dec. 31. 1869.	1870.	1871.
U. States, tons	22,681	50,600	37,372	299,196	421,824	511,050
Oth'r Countries	28,263	24,574	21,755	588,814	637,568	467,958
Total	50,944	75,174	59,127	888,010	1059392	979,107
Old iron to all Countries	9,758	7,869	7,748	120,020	106,749	138,831
Pig iron to U. S.	5,728	6,266	8,053	133,485	112,980	188,113

—*Commercial List.*

IRONTON.

January 25.—There continues a good demand for metal and manufactured iron at prices quoted last week.

At the election for Directors of the Lawrence Iron Works Co., held yesterday, the following were chosen: C. Ellison, Geo. H. Fisher, W. L. Keepers, J. Thomas and W. L. Williams.

Receipts on the Iron Railroad for the past week: Pig iron, 628 tons; coal, 1,694 tons; iron ore, 162 tons.—*Register.*

Current Prices of Iron and Steel in the U. S.

PHILADELPHIA.

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the "Schuylkill" and "Lebanon" Valleys. Specially reported by Franklin Dundore, Esq., 329 Walnut street.

January 24. 1872.

Foundry, No. 1 A, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots	$37 00
No. A½, " " "	36 50
No. 1 B, " " "	35 50
No. 1 A, " "in 100 ton lots	37 00
No. A½, " " "	36 00
No. 1 B, " " "	35 00
Gray Forge Neutral	34 50
Mottled Neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	33 50
White " "	32 50
Gray Forge Red Short (of Cornwall Ores), in 100 ton lots	36 50
Mottled "	35 50
White "	33 00

[Specially reported for this paper by Edward Samuel, 332 Walnut street.]

January 24.—In pig iron there has been a comparative lull after the large sales of last week, but holders are firm, and from present indications there is but little chance of declining figures for many months to come. Both old rails and scrap are extremely scarce and in demand. An offer of $43, gold, for 4,000 tons of D. H.'s, for early spring shipment from the other side, was declined by a large New York importing house, yet sales of small lots have been made here at $41 50, gold, for T.'s, to arrive. Manufactured iron of all kinds continues in fair demand at quoted prices. New rails are relatively too low in comparison with raw material, and it is more than probable that prices will be considerably enhanced in a few weeks.

Below are the closing prices of the past week:

American No. 1, foundry pig	$37 00a37 00
American No. 2, foundry pig	35 50a36 00
American No. 3, forge pig	34 00a34 50
American No. 4, white and mottled	32 00a33 50
Scotch pig, (cargo lots)	36 00a37 00
Old rails, DHs, for shipment here. gold	42 00a42 50
Old rails, DHs, on the spot, gold, (Ts 50c ₶ ton less)	42 00a—
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex ship), currency	42 00a42 50
No. 1, wrought scrap, (for shipment)	41 50a42 00
American refined bar	87 50a—
American common refined	78 00a80 00
American rails, at mill	70 00a72 50
English rails, (ex ship N. Y.), gold	60 00a62 00

—*Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.*

LOUISVILLE.

January 29.—The market is very firm with good receipts:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$44 00a46 00
Hanging Rock, No 2, charcoal	43 00a44 00
Hanging Rock, mill	40 00a41 00
Western stone coal, No 1	41 00a44 00
Western stone coal, No 2	41 00a42 00
Western stone coal, mill	39 00a40 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 1	43 00a44 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 2	41 00a42 00
St. Louis stone coal, mill	39 00a40 00
Tennessee No 1 foundry	43 00a44 00
Tennessee No 2 foundry	41 00a42 00
Tennessee mill	40 00a41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla, and Red river	58 00a60 00
Coal blast Tennessee	48 00a50 00

—*Courier Journal.*

CINCINNATI.

January 30.—There is still a firm market for pig iron—all grades—with a fair demand, but we have no alteration to note in quotations. Manufactured was in fair request at previous prices. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$44@45	No. 1 mill	$40@41
No. 2 foundry	42@43		

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$50@55	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$43@44	Forge	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42		

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 20@1 50	Wrought	$1 60@2 00

BAR IRON.

Common ₶ lb	3 9-10	Charcoal	5 1-10

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

—*Enquirer.*

Receipts of Iron at St. Louis

For the week ending Saturday, January 27, 1872:

	Ore tons.	Pig iron tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	3,240	620
Atlantic and Pacific	270	100
Missouri Pacific R. R.		40
St. Louis, T. H. and Ind. R. R.		10
St. L., Van., T. H. and Ind. R. R.		40
Ohio and Mississippi R. R.		90
Lower Miss. river		197
Total tons	3,510	1,157

—*St. Louis Republican.*

PHILADELPHIA.

January 24.—The market continues firm at quotations, the demand being principally for gray forge. Manufactured iron continues firm and steady at last quotations. The market for both new and old rails remains quiet but steady at former quotations. The foreign market asks an advance on old and new rails on last quotations. Scrap iron is dull at former quotations. Railroad spikes are a little more active. Nails are firmly held at last quotations. The following are the quotations for American irons: No 1 foundry $36a37; No 2 do $35 50; grey forge $34a35; white and mottled $32 50a33 50; white motled and grey forge red short iron, made of all Cornwall ores, is firmly held as follows: White $31 50; mottled $32 52; grey forge $33 50, at furnace; bar iron $84a87 50; rails, American, at works, $69a71; old rails $40 50a42 50, gold, for D H's, and $40 50a41 50, gold, for T's; scrap No 1 wrought $41a43, from yard; cast machinery $30a31; nails $4 75 per keg; railroad spikes 4½c per lb.—*North American.*

The Lake Superior Iron Trade.

[From the Marquette (Michigan) Mining Journal, January 13, 1872.]

The following is a statement of the production of ore and pig iron in this district from 1856 to 1870, inclusive, in gross tons, together with the aggregate value:

Year.	Iron ore.	Pig iron.	Ore and pig.	Value.
1856	7,000	....	7,000	$ 28,000
1857	21,000	....	21,000	60,000
1858	31,035	1,629	32,661	249,202
1859	65,679	7,258	72,937	575,529
1860	116,908	5,660	122,658	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	53,400	419,591
1862	115,721	8,590	124,311	981,977
1863	185,257	9,813	195,070	1,416,935
1864	235,123	13,828	248,955	1,867,215
1865	196,256	12,283	207,539	1,590,430
1866	296,972	18,437	315,309	2,405,960
1867	466,076	30,911	496,987	3,415,820
1868	507,813	38,246	546,059	3,992,413
1869	633,238	39,003	672,241	4,968,435
1870	856,471	49,298	904,319	6,809,170
1871	813,379	51,225	864,604	6,115,895
Total	4,585,318	294,686	4,888,553	$35,185,778

It is proper to remark that the values in the above table are computed from the average value of ore and pig iron on the dock at Marquette. The iron exports of the district for 1871, would represent the value of about $11,000,000 in the Cleveland market, where ore is now quoted at $10 50 per ton, and pig iron at $45@47.

The iron works in France and Germany were stopped by the war, and in many instances, particularly in Alsace and Lorraine, completely destroyed; hence, but little iron has been made in those regions. The Continent is therefore dependent upon England for the iron and steel that was formerly made at home; hence, the great rise in prices in the former country. Whenever the works on the Continent generally resume, prices will fall heavily in England, and we will be flooded with her iron and steel, should the present duties be maintained. Should they be lowered, our works will be driven to the wall.

THE HOP MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 27.—Nothing doing except in prime, which commands full figures. We quote—

1871, new, common to choice	at 40a65c
1870, fair to prime	15a30c
Low grades	5a15c

NEW YORK.

January 27.—Cable advices from England represent a still further improvement in prices there, which has added even more firmness to holders' views here. The quantity of 1871's remaining in the whole country, outside of consumers, will not exceed 4,000 bales—while of older growths there are not more than 21,000 bales, of which but about 2,000 bales are of 1870 growth; balance are of 1869 and 1868 growths. Our own consumers, who are generally in light stock, are beginning to realize the great scarcity, while holders are indifferent, and, in most cases, refuse to sell at anything like late rates, especially as no more foreign hops can be imported, owing to the late rise in both England and Germany. Sales for the last three days 200 bales 1871's at 55a75c; 175 do 1870's 30a40c; and 240 do 1869's 15a25c. The receipts are small for this period of the season beyond all precedent.

The following is from the circular of 25th inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	265
Receipts, corresponding week, 1871	548
Receipts, corresponding week, 1870	1,106
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	22,713
Total receipts for same period in 1870	37,644
Total receipts for same period in 1869	82,639
Export clearances for the week	9
Total exports since September 1st, 1871	1,967
Imports for the week	None
Total imports since September 1st, 1871	2,456

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of January 6th: "The improved tone noticed in my last still prevails, and a fair amount of business has been transacted this week at slightly advanced rates. Holders of yearlings, observing the small stock of new now on hand, are very firm, and will not sell except at extreme rates. A good inquiry still continues for 1868's, small quantities of which have changed hands. Continental markets are reported without change."—*Commercial List.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 24.—Wool is in demand at full prices. The stock in the country is small: sales of 90,000 lbs at the following quotations: Tub, ordinary, good and choice 80a85c; common and quarter fleece 65a68c; three-quarter and half blood 67a70c; three-quarter blood 68a71c; fine XX, pick lock, 70a74c; Western mixed grades, dingy, 63a65c; combing wools, washed, 73a75c; do unwashed 55a58c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 52a55c; do fine 43a48c; pulled wools, No 1 and super, 63a67c; do merino long 62a64c; lambs, pulled, 60a62c; short merino pulled 57a59c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 34a38c; do clothing 44a48c; Colorado washed 50a53c; do unwashed 42a44c.—*North American.*

January 27.—Wool is in demand at an advance. The stock in the country is small; sales of 140,000 lbs at the following quotations: Tub, ordinary, good and choice 82a85c; common and quarter fleece 68a72c; ¾ and half blood 70a75c; ¾ blood 72c; fine XX, pick lock, 72a75c; western mixed grades, dingy, 68c; combing wools, washed, 80a85c; do unwashed 60c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 52a55c; do fine 43a48c; pulled wools, No 1 and super, 68a70c; do merino long 70c; lambs, pulled, 68c; short merino pulled 57a59c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 34a38c; do clothing 44a48c; Colorado washed 50a53c; do unwashed 42a44c.—*North American.*

The Supply of Iron.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (Free Trade) 22d.]

The views of producers and consumers in regard to supply and demand in the iron trade during 1872 are naturally far apart, but it is safe to say, without leaning to the side of either, that both production and consumption promise to be largely increased. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the National Association of Bar Iron Manufacturers that the production of the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania in 1871 was 275,000 tons, while its full capacity is 378,000; the Schuylkill region, with a capacity of 160,300 tons, also falling below it about 18,000 tons. The total production of pig iron for the year is returned at 1,850,000 tons, which, it is calculated, would have been greater by 250,000 tons except for the troubles in the coal mines. This item, at $36 a ton, or thereabouts, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association may add to the debt they owe to the country on account of their foolish strike; but the folly not being repeated, there is nothing at present visible to hinder the omission of this minus quantity in the total of the current year. The Lehigh region is increasing its present producing power by furnaces now building and nearly ready with a capacity of 27,000 tons; and the Shenango valley is building new works capable of making annually 94,000 tons. In the absence of statistics, impossible to be obtained, as to the number and capacity of furnaces which will be in blast during the year, these figures are at any rate highly suggestive, and indicate a prosperous state of the pig iron manufacture, but little affected by the reduction of duty from $9 to $7 a ton.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 29.—The demand from consumers is steadily active, and prices well sustained. Youghiogheny (delivered) 20c; Ohio river 18c; Cannel 24c; gas coke at yards 12c, and delivered 14c; hard foundry coke 18a20c delivered.

January 30—There has been a good retail demand, and not much doing afloat, as but little remains unsold. Prices have been well supported and should cold weather continue for some time prices will advance.

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat	14c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₶ bush	20c
Ohio river, per bush, afloat	11c
Ohio river, delivered, ₶ bush	18@20c
Cannel, delivered, ₶ bush	24c
Gas Coke, at yards, ₶ bush	12c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₶ bush	14c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₶ bush	18@20c

LOUISVILLE.

January 30.—The market is quiet. Dealers quote as follows: Render, 18c per bushel; Pine Hill, 20c; Peacock Pomeroy, 18c; Pittsburgh coal, 20c; Indiana coal 20c; anthracite, egg size, $12 per ton; nut size, $11.

Rice at Rangoon.

The annexed is dated at Rangoon, November 27: Since the issue of our last the demand for all kinds of rice has continually been decreasing, and at present there is hardly any inquiry for our staple, as shippers have secured nearly all their requirements. On the other hand, supplies are very small, and are expected soon to stop entirely, as but little old paddy is left still in the interior. Our quotations are 134 rs to 140 rs ₶ 100 baskets, five to six parts Natsain, equal to 6s to 6s 3d ₶ cwt, free on board, and 118 to 122 rs ₶ 100 baskets for soft kinds of rice, also of five to six parts shipping quality. There are still about 8,000 tons burden in our harbor loading rice for Europe, and as exports to that quarter amount now already to 191,287 tons, they will reach a very heavy total at the close of the year:

	To Europe. Tons.	To U. S. Tons.	To St's, China, & C'st. Tons.	Total Tons.
1871, up to date	191,287	....	50,474	241,761
1870, up to end of Nov	170,365	....	29,142	199,507
1869, up to end of Nov	166,015	1,535	36,445	203,995
1868, up to end of Nov	155,973	1,334	11,814	169,121
1867, up to end of Nov	130,001	1,178	58,258	189,437
1866, up to end of Nov	94,304	3,630	111,936	209,870

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Dry goods—Business inactive. Agents of staple cottons are unloading their supplies to leading jobbers almost as fast as received. Jobbers in turn sell the best portion of their staple goods a half cent below the advance established by agents. Printing cloths bring nearly two cents above cost. Prints are slow. Lawns are not yet very salable, nor are Mous delaines, nor are prices for either fully established. Bleached and brown muslins are in moderate request at the advance, and the finer grades of the former, which have not yet been advanced, are quite saleable. Paper cambrics are up to-day. Manville, Masonville and S S and Gous have risen from 12½c to 13c. Pequot satteens are advanced to 15c; R bleached cottons to 10½c; Quenibang yard wide brown 15c, and 40-inch do 60c. Woolen goods are looking up, in sympathy with raw material.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 31.—Cattle—supply 84 cars, making the supply 279 cars against 231 last week. Market quiet, with no material change in prices, closing dull and unsettled. Sales of 210 Ohio steers, of 1,070 to 1,635 pounds, at $4 75a6 85; 410 Illinois, of 1,180 to 1,290 lbs, at $5 55a5 87½; 29 oxen, averaging 1,750 lbs, at $6 25a6 50; 140 Missouri steers, of 1,150 to 1,200 lbs, at $5 12½a5 50; 170 Indianas, of 1,165 to 1,560 lbs, at $5 15a6 55. Sheep and lambs—supply 6,000; market steady and prices for fine wools ¼c higher; coarse firm and unchanged. Sales of 830 Indiana sheep, of 82 to 130 lbs, at $6 50a7 30; 900 Michigan, of 82 to 114 lbs, at $6 55a8; 600 Canadas, of 117 to 138 lbs, at $6 15a7; 130 Canada lambs, 89 to 93 lbs, at $7 50a7 75. Hogs—receipts 1,800; market steady and a shade higher; sales at $5 25a5 35.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Cotton excited and higher; middling 21⅝c. Flour firm; family $6 85a7 00. Wheat steady; red $1 52a1 55. Corn quiet and weak at 46a47c. Rye steady at 87a89c. Oats firm at 38a45c. Barley firm at 60a80c. Groceries unchanged. Mess pork—Full prices asked but no demand; $13 50 asked. Lard firm; asking 9a9⅛c, but can be shaded. Bulk meats—Heavy receipts depress the market; shoulders held at 5¼c, but sold at 5⅛c; sides clear rib held at 6¾c, seller March; buyers off; much country meat offered. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾c; sides clear rib 7½c; clear 8c. Hogs quiet and weak at $4 60a5 00; receipts 3,700. Whisky steady at 89c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Flour very dull; superfine $5 25a7 00; extras $5 75a6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $7a8. Wheat dull; good red $1 53a1 57; amber $1 60; white $1 65a1 75. Rye firm at 92c. Corn firm; yellow 66a70c; mixed western 68a70c. Oats steady; white 55a56½c; mixed 56c. Provisions firm; mess pork $14 25; lard 9⅛a9½c. Crude petroleum 16⅛c; refined 22a22⅛c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Tobacco active and higher; sales of 65 hhds. Bagging quiet at 13a13½c. Cotton advanced and closed very firm; middling 21⅛c. Flour active and firm for all grades; extra family $6 75. Grain firm; prices unchanged; demand good. Provisions active and prices tending up. Mess pork $13 75. Bulk meats, bacon, hams and lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88a89c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Sugar unchanged. Molasses firmer; fair 40a45c. Whisky scarce at 95c a$1. Coffee unchanged. Cotton strong and active; sales 1,600 bales; good ordinary 20⅛a21c; low middlings 21⅛a21½c; middlings 22⅛c. Receipts 5,341 bales. Exports—Liverpool 4,654 bales; Barcelona 149 bales. Stock 231,991 bales.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 30.—Beef cattle—Receipts 444; there was considerable buoyancy to the market, and prices improved from ½ to ¾c cent. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,702; sheep sold quicker than for two weeks past, but there is no apparent advance in prices; sales in lots at $2 50a5 00 each; extra $5 50a8 25.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake active and firm at 28¼a28⅝. Pig iron a shade firmer; Scotch pig $37a42. United States $37a40. Bar very firm; refined English and American $86. Russia sheet quiet at 15c, gold. Nails steady; cut $4 75; clinch $6 25a6 75; horse shoe 19a33c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

NEW YORK, January 31—P. M.

MONEY.

Money steady at 5 to 7 ₶ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOLD.

In the Gold room to-day speculative feeling was quite bullish at times and the price advanced to 110⅛, but afterwards dropped off to 109⅞. One of the German bankers has been a large buyer to-day. Loans were from 3 to 9 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $30,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	115⅜	5-20s, 1867	112⅛
5-20s, 1862	110⅜	5-20s, 1868	112¼
5-20s, 1864	110⅜	10-40s	110⅛
5-20s, 1865	111¼	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	110⅛		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	65	North Carolinas, old	33¼
Tennessees, new	65	North Carolinas, new	15¾
Virginias, new	56		

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange to-day railway and miscellaneous speculation was very tame and lower prices were made. In the earlier hours of the day Erie was very weak, and declined from 32⅛ to 30⅞. This was followed by a decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph common, from 50⅛ to 48⅞. The depression in these two stocks affected the balance of the list, and prices fell off ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. in sympathy. The market at the close was heavy, and Erie declined to 30⅞, while the balance of the list was generally down to the lowest figures of the day. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were comparatively firm. Express stocks were generally firm, and did not participate in the decline of railway and miscellaneous shares.

Western Union	71⅝	New Jersey Central	110⅝
Quicksilver	28	St. Paul	55⅝
Adams Express	92	do pref	74⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	62	Toledo & Wabash	74⅞
American Express	61	do pref	
U. S. Express	62	Fort Wayne	97
Pacific Mail	56⅜	Terre Haute	20
New York Central	97⅛	do pref	54
N. Y. Central Scrip	93	Chicago & Alton	120½
Erie	31⅛	do pref	124
do preferred	65	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅝
Harlem	118	C C & C	87
do pref	120	Burlington & Quincy	140
Reading	114⅝	Lake Shore	90⅛
Mich Central	118	Panama	72⅛
Cleveland & Pitts	91⅜	Illinois Central	
Northwestern	73	Union Pacific	37⅝
do prf'd	91	C P Bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	Union	91⅝

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 31, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 quiet and firmer at $1 23⅛ cash; $1 23⅝a1 24 seller February. Corn—No 2 mixed quiet and weaker 40⅛c cash or February. Oats—No 2 dull but firm at 32⅛c. Rye—No 2 quiet but firmer and ⅛c higher, at 65⅛a66c. Barley—No 2 fall quiet and easier.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 88⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—In fair demand at $5 00a5 10.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork easier at $12 70 cash or February. Lard easier at 8.80c. Green meats steady; hams 6a8⅛c; shoulders 4a4⅛c; rough sides 5⅛c; dry salt meats, 25a30 days in salt, shoulders 4⅛c; rough sides 5⅛c; short rib 6c; short clear 6⅛c.

CATTLE—Quiet and weak at $3 25a6 25.

HOGS—Quiet and 10c lower at $4 25a4 62.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Cotton advanced; middling upland 22⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine western and State $5 75a6 10; common to good extra $6 35a6 70; good to choice $6 65a7 35; white wheat western extra $7 20a7 40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Wheat a shade firmer; No 2 spring, in store, $1 55a1 57; No 1 do $1 55a1 57; amber western $1 65a1 72. Rye dull; western 92a93c. Barley quiet; western 85a90c. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; new western mixed, afloat, 74a74⅛c; old 77c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 53a55c. Eggs quiet at 27a33c. Hay firm; shipping $1 35a1 40; retail in lots $1 50a1 75. Hops firm at 20a65c for 1871; 10a50c for 1870; 10a15c for 1869, and 5a12c for 1868. Leather quiet and firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 29c; Orinoco 24⅛a27c. Wool quiet; extra Ohio 75a80c; pulled 71a75c; fall clip California 38a40c. Coffee quiet; Rio 19⅛a22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅛a9⅜c; Cuba 9a9⅛c; Havana 9⅛c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 45a60c. Rice quiet at 7⅛a8⅛c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 23c. Turpentine steady 73⅛c. Pork dull; new mess $14 50; old $13 50; prime $12 25; new prime mess $14 00. Beef quiet; mess $9a11; extra $11a13; hams dull at $23a26; tierce quiet; mess $16a18; India $19a21. Dressed hogs firmer $6 00a6 25. Cut meats dull; shoulders 5a5⅛c; hams 8⅛a9⅛c; middles a shade firmer; long clear 7⅛c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 9⅛a9⅜c; kettle 9⅛c. Butter quiet; western 11a22c; State 22a35c. Cheese firm at 13⅛a15⅛c for common to prime.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Cotton firm and better at 21⅛c. Flour unchanged; fall super $5 50a5 75; X $5 75a6 75; XX $6 25a6 50. Wheat firm but very slow; No 2 spring $1 30; No 3 fall $1 57⅛. Corn firm for bulk; high mixed, track and elevator 41⅛c. Oats quiet; mixed, track, 30⅛c; No 2 elevator 37⅛c. Barley quiet; choice spring 72⅛c. Rye steady; No 2 75a76c. Whisky steady at 88c. Coffee stiff at 22a26c. Sugar firm at 8a11c. Molasses unchanged; 50a55c for prime to choice. Pork nominal at $13 75. Dry salt meat firm; loose shoulders sold at 4⅛c; clear rib and clear, delivered in Cincinnati, 6⅛a7c; packed lots held at 5a6⅛a7c. Bacon better; small sales clear rib, packed, at 7⅛a7⅜c. Lard firm; prime keg 9⅛c. Hogs stiff and higher at $4 10a4 65. Cattle firm at 3a5⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 13,000 bush; oats, 8,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; hogs, 2,839 head.

New York Coal Sales.

NEW YORK, January 31.—120,000 tons of Scranton coal was auctioned to-day, showing a decline of 20 to 30 per cent. Lump coal sold at $3 35a3 42½; steamboat $3 70a3 85; grate $3 55a3 75; egg $3 45a3 60; stove $4 05a4 17½; last month stove brought $4 77½a5 00; chestnut $3 30a3 45.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 31.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and nominal; extra white Michigan $1 68; amber Michigan $1 47⅛; No 1 red $1 47. Corn dull and a shade lower; high 47c; low mixed 47⅛c; yellow 48⅛c. Oats dull and nominal. Hogs nominally held at $5 40.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Cotton active and advanced to 22a22⅛c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—Cotton advanced; low middling 21⅛c.

Fraudulent Misrepresentations.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprehension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to force upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The concocters of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies.* Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a health-preserving, vitalizing medicine, is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follow the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principle of disease, a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Messrs. Reichenback & Co., No. 11 Market street, make and guarantee trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on their trusses whatever, as they are all of their own manufacture. They also manufacture artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club feet, bow legs, knock knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes, noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give them a call, No. 11 Market street. 1tdlt*

Cure for Cough or Cold.

As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest with difficulty of breathing, or indication of cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." TThs

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Sold by druggists. 569.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples, salt rheum, ring worm, and all roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

MARRIED:

BECKERT—KLEINE—On Thursday noon, January 25, 1872, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Breure, Mr. C. BECKERT, JR., of this city, and Miss MARY KLEINE, of Gallipolis, O. No cards.

DANNALS—NELSON—On Thursday evening, January 25, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Gibbon and Stevenson streets, by the Rev. Wm. J. Reid, Mr. HENRY F. DANNALS and Miss MAGGIE NELSON, both of this city.

DONNELLY—RAFFERTY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, January 25, 1872, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, ROSELIA RAFFERTY and CHARLES DONNELLY.

HOLLINGSHEAD—JAMES HOLLINGSHEAD, SR., at the residence of his son, John S. Hollingshead, Esq., Temperanceville, on Monday morning, January 29, 1872.

ZUGDEN—WARD—On Tuesday evening, January 30, 1872, by the Rev. W. Greenough, Mr. THOMAS ZUGDEN, of Lawrenceville and Miss CLARA W. WARD, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED:

BRUSH—At Hill's Station, Washington county, JARED M., infant son of E. D. and S. B. Brush.

KISER—January 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., WILLIE A., only child of David O. and Maggie A. Kiser, aged eight months.

NEWELL—Sunday afternoon, January 28th, Mrs. MARY A. NEWELL.

PARKIN—On Monday, 29th January, at 1 o'clock P. M., ELIZA, wife of Charles Parkin.

VOEGTLY—On Thursday morning, January 25, 1872, MARIA, wife of Nicholas Voegtly, Jr., in the seventy fifth year of her age.

JAMES HUNTER,

LIVE STOCK DEALER AT ALLEGHENY,

SELLS ON COMMISSION ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.

Sales guaranteed and returns promptly made. Parties desiring can have a circular containing full information of market and prospects by addressing JAMES HUNTER, No. 128 Jackson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

SELL ON COMMISSION ALL KINDS OF STOCK.

Sales Guaranteed and Returns Promptly Made. Orders from all parts of the country solicited. Parties desiring circular of prices can have the same furnished by addressing HEDGES & TAYLOR, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year ... $2 00
In clubs of twenty per year ... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies March 11, 1871.
Two copies April 15, 1871.
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.
Two copies November 25, 1871.

IN regard to the question of State Auditor, it is probable that the Legislature at Harrisburg will pass a law providing for filling the vacancy at next fall's election, the office to be filled, meanwhile, after General HARTRANFT's term expires, by appointment by the Governor.

REGARDING the acquittal of Mrs. WHARTON, while on the evidence the verdict was inevitable, in Baltimore the belief in her perfect innocence is by no means universal, especially among those to whom she was best known before her arrest. It is said that her counsel relied on proof of insanity in her early life to clear her, but the success attending the assault on Dr. AIKEN's analysis proving so successful, the original line of defense was abandoned. Witnesses, it is said, had been summoned from different quarters whose knowledge of her early life would have gone far in support of the plea of insanity.

CINCINNATI is to be the scene of a Presidential Convention after all. The sixth day of May is the time, the object the fusion of everything and everybody in opposition to Gen. GRANT—dissatisfied Republicans, wandering, hungry Democrats—the outs generally. Meanwhile a candidate is to be found on whom to form a union. It is to be observed, however, that Democratic leaders are manifesting a disposition to go it alone, the passive policy of late declining perceptibly. It is understood that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, though his name is not much used as yet, is the favorite with many who think they have a keen sight with reference to opportunities.

CONCERNING petitions in favor of repealing the Fee Bill of last winter, and substituting therefor the bill introduced by Representative MILLAR, it is suggested that persons before they sign should make themselves acquainted with the merits of the question. If it should turn out that the people had asked to be taxed $20,000 additional for the benefit of present and prospective office holders, the mistake would be a costly one. Those who desire an increase of Judges' salaries can sign it as a separate proposition. Many a scheme purely for the benefit of office holders has succeeded solely from making it appear that the people were for it, when the people intended nothing of the kind. Go slowly—rather not at all in that direction.

IT is to be hoped that the numerous towns and cities interested in the matter will at once take the necessary measures for securing a full representation in the Ohio river improvement convention to be held in Cincinnati on the 20th of next month. The call for the convention says truly that "the interests involved are vastly greater than ordinary people think." The annual value of the commerce of the Ohio river alone nearly equals that of our whole foreign trade; while the value of the entire commerce of the Mississippi valley, to which the proposed improvements would necessarily give greater vitality and breadth, is nearly three-fold greater. The question is not one of local, but of national importance. The various interests and industries of the country are so closely and inseparably interlinked, that that which conduces to the benefit of one favorably affects all. The convention will in some respects be the most important meeting of the kind ever held in the United States, and every city and town entitled to representation should select as delegates its weightiest and strongest men.

ACCORDING to the doctrine of the free traders, all the civilized world must be growing foolish. A short time ago the Australian colonies of England repudiated the political teachings of their mother country, and adopted a tariff policy. Then came Canada, clamoring for the protective principle, which she still continues to demand. This was followed, or rather accompanied, by a notification from France to Great Britain that the former country intended to abrogate the NAPOLEON-COBDEN free trade treaty; and now comes Italy, waving also a protectionist banner in her hand. The budget of the Finance Minister of that country proposes that from and after the beginning of next year all textiles of cotton, linen, hemp, jute and other vegetable fiber, are to pay thirty centimes per kilo, (a kilo is two and one-fifth pounds); while on a large number of other imported articles the internal revenue is doubled. What do our free traders at Washington who are exerting themselves to the utmost to drown out the industries of the country by flooding it with commodities produced by the pauper labor of England, think of all these things? For they certainly have a meaning, and a significant one.

THE English movement for the separation of Church and State has assumed such formidable proportions that the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in that country, of whom JUSTIN MCCARTHY recently expressed the opinion that they were as strictly the hired and paid servants of monarchy as any liveried lackey or gold stick in waiting, have at last aroused themselves for the defense of their imperiled institution, and organized a society for resisting the popular movement. More than any other evidence which has reached us on this side of the water, this fact shows the solid progress which the agitation in favor of disestablishment has made. There are also a number of other evidences which may be cited in proof of the rapid emancipation of the English mind from the religious prejudices which have heretofore controlled it. It will be remembered that the last Parliament abolished religious tests in the Universities, so that persons of any denomination might share their advantages, with the exception that the Fellowships—which are the highest rewards the Universities can bestow for good scholarship—were still reserved for those who were in what is termed "holy orders." This provision one College at Oxford recently repealed, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has advised the Queen to approve the action; which, it is thought, will soon lead the remaining twenty-one colleges embraced in that University to take similar steps. With the beginning of the present year, too, a revised and modernized prayer-book was introduced into the Church of England; of the changes in which the English papers speak as "prudent and liberal." All these things are significant as indicating the steady passage of the British mind toward true religious liberality and equality.

EXPERIENCE has been to the people of this country a school of rigid discipline, and will not permit them to be drawn into any combination or to become indifferent to plans having for their object the restoration to power of the Democratic party. Admitting that the Republican party has committed mistakes, is it at all probable that the party that sympathized with and rendered important support to the rebellion would under similar circumstances have been more nearly perfect, or that its restoration would be a safe proceeding? The endeavors of the leaders of that party to disguise themselves in wooden horses under the "new departure" pretense, by seeking alliances with disaffected Republicans and through devices various in form and name, put on record the confession that on the party's merits there is no hope of success before the people. Nor will the people be deceived by their devices; for they know full well what is the backing to the veneering. Let an ADAMS, a DAVIS, or even a TRUMBULL be the candidate, an army of SEYMOURS, BLAIRS, HAMPTONS, and their like will be found at their backs, ready to take possession the moment the deception succeeds. It therefore cannot succeed. Changes in the administration of the Government are to be expected, but not under the conditions whereon the Democratic party seeks to creep into power. There may be grounds of complaint against Republican rule. Was there ever a party or an administration above criticism or free from complaint? But what complaint against Republican rule is there that would be remedied by restoring the Democratic party to power?

WITH reference to the proposed substitute for Mr. WHITE's fee bill, which, as has already been stated, contains a provision for the increase of the salaries of the District and Common Pleas Judges, it is proper to explain that in opposing the substitute as a radical departure from the principle of reasonable fixed salaries for all county officers, and reducing the cost of litigation to the public, we do not wish to be understood as assuming that the judges are sufficiently remunerated for what they do. The question of compensation for the judges has nothing whatever to do with the fees and salaries of county officers. If the judges are not paid according to the amount and character of the work they have to perform, and we are inclined to think they are not, their salaries should be increased. Justice and policy alike require that they should be fully paid for what they do. If they are not the bench will in time be abandoned to the aspirations of unlearned and unsafe men. The subject, however, is entirely distinct from those embraced in the fee bill, and is of sufficient importance to stand upon its own merits. There is no necessity for attempting to "rider" the fee bill with the project of increasing the salaries of the judges, and the friends of this measure, if they are really in earnest, should demand an entire separation of the two propositions. The number is exceedingly small outside of the ranks of interested parties, who will not say, in the most emphatic manner, that the salaries secured to the county officers under Mr. WHITE's bill of last winter, are ample in every instance. The only exception is in the case of Mr. ROSE, and the only material change needed in the bill is one that will cover his case. The duty of our Legislative delegation, in this respect, is so plain and so simple that it can be honestly and conscientiously performed without a moment's hesitation. This being done, let the compensation of our local judiciary be carefully considered upon its own merits.

A DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL.

The Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON who in October last brutally killed his wife, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and at present lies in prison under sentence of death. Those journalists who predict that the sentence will never be executed, apparently forget that the Reverend ruffian has Englishmen, not Americans to deal with. WATSON's case is certainly remarkable, and would seem to be precisely one of those instances which, on this side of the Atlantic, would enlist a degree of public sympathy quite irresistible by any executive having control of the pardoning power. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether any American jury would have convicted him, or if the doubt seem unreasonable, it is less irrational to suspect that many American juries might have been found to acquit him. In the first place, WATSON belongs to a highly respectable family, capable of deeply feeling the mortification of seeing a relative hanged. In the second place, WATSON is an excellent scholar, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. His school editions of the works of SALLUST and of the PROMETHEUS of AESCHYLUS are admitted to rank among good books of the class, and are rather extensively used in English schools, and his translations of some six or seven of the ancient writers in BOHN's classical library, attest not only his familiarity with Latin and Greek, but his respectable command of English. WATSON is not only an editor and a translator; he also has some claims to a place among men of letters. He has published a little work on "The Reasoning Power of Animals," and biographies of JOHN WILKES, WILLIAM COBBETT, GEORGE FOX and RICHARD PORSON, the famous Greek scholar. Concerning this last work the *Edinburgh Reviewer* said that, if he were sure that it would not stand in the way of the production of a better book on the subject, he could welcome WATSON's "as a chatty book about Porson and his belongings, which would have given a page not merely to the Professor's tom-cat, but to the Professor's tom-cat's brother, if any details had been accessible." It thus appears that our uxoricide is a sort of BOSWELL in his way. WATSON is besides a poet, or at least a maker of verses. His first poetical production was a poem on "Geology" and extended to seven books. He then made his appearance in "Songs of Strength, Wisdom, Patience," each of these virtues being illustrated by the life of its most celebrated exemplar, SAMSON, SOLOMON and JOB respectively. Thus celebrating the patient man and the wise man in songs, our author's choice of subjects certainly seems to indicate more marked sympathy with strength than with either wisdom or patience, as in the list of his books we find a Life of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE and an edition of POPE's translation of the Iliad. Another of WATSON's claims upon public consideration is his professional position. He is a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England, who, after holding one or two parochial charges, was appointed Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Stockwell, in the County of Surrey. Both as clergyman and schoolmaster, he is said to have always lived in excellent repute until the commission of the crime for which he has incurred the sentence of death. He is no literary vagabond, or philological charlatan of evil antecedents like RULLOFF, nor yet a secluded, isolated student like EUGENE ARAM, but a man of society, a regularly bred scholar, a hard worker and steady liver, who, while at liberty, took an active part in the social life with which he was connected. Is it uncharitable or unkind to think that there are some parts of the United States, in which the people would be very unwilling that so fine a man should take his departure from the world in an irregular manner? If he happened to possess conciliatory and generally pleasing manners and a social disposition, it would, we suspect, be very difficult to overcome the popular presumption that there was some huge mistake about the whole affair, sufficient to justify delay at any rate. Then partly in consequence of the prolonged and exceedingly outspoken and candid discussion of the woman-question among us, the provocation under which our schoolmaster committed his crime would, no doubt, receive a degree of consideration and carry a degree of weight in this country which it apparently did not receive or carry in England. The irritating power of a scolding woman's tongue, which scolds continually, though it would not justify murder, might account for the irresponsible frenzy of the man upon whom it was exercised through so many years. True, WATSON indignantly refused to put in the plea of insanity, declining to seek impunity at the cost of intellectual degradation, and some of the circumstances of the crime would have made it difficult to sustain the plea. It must, however, be admitted that much less seems to have been made of the case in the way of defense than would have been made of it in the United States. Perhaps law is more inexorable, and the march of justice less liable to interruption over there than here.

A BLUNDER OF INFALLIBILITY.

As we anticipated on the announcement of the fact by telegraph would be the case, Bishop DUPANLOUP's resignation of his seat in the French Academy, in consequence of the election of M. LITTRE, has caused a great sensation in France. The step was so extraordinary, and under the circumstances of the time the partisan feeling excited by it has been so lively, that it has assumed the importance of a political movement, or sort of *coup d'etat*, awakening the interest of multitudes who care little either for the Academy or for literature. Before the election took place the Bishop, it appears, circulated among the members a printed brochure containing extracts from LITTRE's works and designed to show the character of his very objectionable opinions. As understood by the compiler, these extracts seemed to prove that the candidate was an atheist in religion and a socialist in politics, though his friends deny the correctness of the interpretation. But those who voted for him intended to honor his literary and scientific merit without reference to any religious or political heresies he might entertain. When the Bishop's resignation had been read, the Secretary explained that the French Academy could not accept it without disregarding its oldest traditions, and Mr. GUIZOT made a long speech in which he counselled conciliation and expressed the belief that his "dear colleague the Bishop would not persist in his resolution to leave them after having remained among them so many years:" a remark which might be understood as an intimation that the election of LITTRE had introduced no fresh element of offence to the ecclesiastical mind. The truth is that in the Academy clergymen and infidels have long sat side by side, and even VOLTAIRE had bishops for his colleagues. But the Bishop of Orleans is either more earnest than others of his profession have been, or he thinks that the times call for some striking protest against liberalism, for he persists in his determination to resign his seat. And his zeal and firmness have received what, no doubt, he regards as the highest possible sanction, that of His Holiness, the infallible Pontiff. PIUS the Ninth has written him a long letter in which he covers him with applause. To the Pope "it is a consolation amidst the disasters of the faith and the shipwreck of the Christian virtues to witness actions inspired by true and disinterested religious zeal." In the Pope's letter the Academy is not flattered. "He who reflects and considers how important it is to break with impiety and to flee from the sinks (*sentinas*, sewers) of atheism, does not fear the idle censure of the world. * * It is thus, you, my dear son, have acted. * * You were elected into a society which was not ashamed to admit after you a soul tarnished by perverse doctrines, one of those men of whom ST. MARK (?) has said, 'They see not the darkness of their conscience and they bear the pride of their ignominy.' You have not believed that you ought to keep your place in that society, and the act of renunciation and humility by which you have refused to covenant with iniquity has filled the hearts of Catholics with pure joy." The epistle contains much more in the same vein, but the foregoing extracts sufficiently show its spirit.

The affair is not a mere literary or academical quarrel; it is interesting as a sign of the times, and especially as an illustration of the revived policy of the church of Rome towards its enemies. Not many years ago no Pope would have referred to so distinguished a body as the French Academy in the contemptuous and opprobrious terms used in this letter. But similar language was sometimes employed by mediæval Pontiffs towards offending Universities, and the present incumbent of the Holy See, clothed with infallibility and exalted by the conscious "possession of all Catholic verity," disdains all those considerations of prudence and reserve which, having been useless, are now discarded. The Pope's letter of felicitation and commendation, we need hardly say, is severely criticized by the press as well as by the men whom its hard words offend. To neither does it seem to bear clear marks of an infallible origin. On the contrary, as by the election of LITTRE the Academy committed no new offense and violated none of its precedents, common people cannot help thinking that the Pope did a foolish thing when he insulted all its members and thus converted the friendly and the indifferent into enemies. The injury was gratuitous, too, as he might have praised the Bishop without calling his colleagues evil names. Then, the suggestion is obvious that, if the Bishop merited papal commendation for resigning his seat in the Assembly to avoid the association of an atheist, he ought to resign his seat in the National Assembly also, of which the same atheist is a member. Instead of separating from such people, after the example of the Bishop and the precept of the Pope, it is remembered that the source and exemplar of all Christian virtues was wont to seek out and associate with sinners quite as objectionable in their opinions as M. LITTRE, and whose practice was much worse than his. But He was not a Pope.

TRIAL BY JURY AGAIN.

Referring to a short article on "Trial by Jury" which appeared, a few days ago, in the COMMERCIAL, the editor of the *Freiheit's-Freund*, who is a *doctor juris* by title and was in his native land a lawyer by profession, makes some remarks which are worthy of attention. In Germany it appears that a jury consisting of impartial men of blameless character chosen from the people is still considered a competent and satisfactory agency in the trial of criminal cases. But it is otherwise in the trial of civil suits. While the object of a criminal process should be to ascertain the material truth or substantial fact, which a plain man void of higher culture is as capable of grasping and comprehending as the trained jurist, in civil processes, especially in those of a much ramified or involved character, a more mature and cultivated power of judgment is needed. The manifold and complicated forms assumed in modern times by business in general are often difficult of comprehension; so difficult, indeed, as to make it impossible for a simple farmer, for instance, whose whole business activity has been confined within a very narrow range, quickly and justly to see through involved commercial transactions pertaining to matters utterly foreign to his thoughts and ways. The incompetence of such men to sit in judgment on such cases was long ago recognized, in some parts of Germany at least, and our contemporary says, that in the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg, for a series of years so-called commercial or business courts (*Handelsgerichte*), have existed, to whose jurisdiction belong all those cases in which business transactions, in the strict sense of the word, are involved. Such law-cases, from the simplest contract of purchase for retail up to marine insurance process involving the most complicated relations, are decided by a commission or board (*collegium*) which is composed of judges learned in the law and of mercantile assessors. The latter, consisting of the most respected and influential representatives of the wholesale trade, perform at once two offices or functions. In the first place, they are experts whose duty it is to assist the learned judges by their practical knowledge of those innumerable trade usages and customs which become established in daily business intercourse, and which must sometimes be taken into account in reviewing business transactions. But these mercantile assessors may also, in the second place, be regarded as jurors, as men of the people, whose duty it is to ascertain and make available the real matter of fact concerned in the case, which may have been darkened through legal formulas. This mode of process has, we are told, commended itself by the most excellent results in the great trading cities of Germany, and has won the absolute confidence of the mercantile class. When considering the abuses and evils of our jury system, our Legislators would do wisely by appointing a Commission to inquire more particularly into the operation of this German Court, which, on superficial examination, would seem to be an institution much needed in this country.

With the system as it exists among us, there can be no doubt that discontent grows more clear and decided with the lapse of every year, in fact, on the published report of every important law case, in the settlement of which the sense of justice of intelligent men is outraged. So far as criminal trials are concerned, the defects of the system may, no doubt, be removed without touching its essential features. Rules laid down for observance in the selection of jurors, which were just and of excellent effect in the middle ages, but which at present are mere clogs upon justice, may, and doubtless before very long will, be abolished, when people will wonder that they were borne with for so many centuries after the reason for their existence had ceased. It is only among nations given to violence, as Montesquieu long ago remarked, that the rendering of justice consists chiefly in protecting the offender against the vengeance of the person injured and his friends. Having outgrown the principle, why should we retain rules which from it derived all their reason?

It is, however, in the settlement of civil processes that the defects of our jury system are most apparent, and the mischiefs resulting from them most deplorable. Commercial and business affairs of daily transaction were never before so extensive or so complicated in their relations, as at present, one of the consequences of the manner in which far away countries and distant communities are now connected by the railroad and the telegraph. In order to understand a law case of even ordinary difficulty more business knowledge is sometimes required than is always possessed even by very intelligent men, and yet men who have no claim to be considered intelligent are often called upon as jurors to sit in judgment upon transactions which require great acumen as well as patient thought in order to comprehend them. Then the frequency with which jurors are influenced, consciously or unconsciously, by sympathy for or with the pecuniary condition of one of the parties, is becoming an evil of no little magnitude. Hence, increasing uncertainty of the law and a diminution of confidence in existing agencies for the security of property and the maintenance of good faith in business transactions, effects whose reaction is felt in evil results much farther than many suppose.

ALL THE New York journals have extended comments on the great public meetings held in that city last Friday and Saturday, to promote the cause of the International Prison Congress, which assembles in July. At these meetings a number of very important questions relating to the management of reformatory institutions were discussed, and many valuable suggestions thrown out as to how these institutions might be made to conduce still further than at present to the lasting reform of the criminal classes. It appears to have been the general opinion that male and female prisoners ought not to be confined in the same institution, that the administration of prisons and penitentiaries ought to be altogether removed from the sphere of political patronage, that very much greater attention ought to be paid to the education of juvenile delinquents, and that a system of steady industry is absolutely essential to the making of penal discipline a means of permanent reform. It was held that the trades can be so managed as to enable every prisoner to lead an honest and self-respecting life; and that, since when convicted the great majority of prisoners are entirely destitute of a knowledge of any self-supporting trade, it is the duty of society to confer upon them, while in the custody of the law, such knowledge as will enable them to earn a decent livelihood and prepare them for the active duties of common life. The experience of the world shows that this cannot be done through the exercise of arbitrary authority alone; while, on the contrary, it has been amply proved that kind and just treatment leads to the highest success. In 1866, for instance, the Russian government established at Moscow a penitentiary in which every prisoner is not only taught a lucrative trade, but his diligence is carefully encouraged by a share of his labor being allowed him; while in addition to this, provision is also made for his family. The result of this system has been that out of between two and three thousand prisoners who have been sentenced to hard labor for short terms since it went into operation, only nine have again been convicted before the Courts. Notwithstanding the great advance which has been made in the conduct of these institutions in our own country within the past few years, there is still room for much further progress and improvement. Indeed, there is hardly any subject of greater public importance than the question how to transform our prisons into actual reformatories, and the people generally would do well to turn their attention to the matter.

ST. LOUIS has just adopted a plan for teaching physical science in the public schools, in the shape of oral lessons or brief lectures, illustrated as far as possible by experiments. Botany, physiology, zoology, and natural philosophy are among the branches thus taught. It might be well for other cities to follow the example of St. Louis in this matter. What valid reason is there why training in science should not begin in the primary school? Formidable as are the names of the various "ologies," they contain the very objects most calculated to arouse childish curiosity and wonder. We recently read an account of a scientific lecture delivered to a crowded audience of English boys and girls by the distinguished chemist FARRADAY, in which the subject, from the incomparable manner of its treatment, became invested with the colors of the most brilliant romance; the little folks growing almost wild with delight over certain experiments of the Professor. It is not necessary to be pedantic in teaching science. Entomology is nothing but catching and examining bugs—something which even an infant is apt to do whenever it gets the chance. Indeed, a thoughtful writer in the February number of *Harper's Monthly*, takes the ground that every village school should be an AGASSIZ museum in miniature. Neither is there any doubt that, although children are naturally repelled by the jargon of mere scientific nomenclature, they are in their own way observers and students of no mean kind; nor that, if the marvels of nature and creation could only be made attractive to their young minds by fresh and vivid presentation and illustration on the part of the teacher, the most encouraging results would in all probability ensue. Educators throughout the country will watch the outcome of the experiment of St. Louis with a good deal of interest.

AND now the milk in this cocoa-nut is accounted for. It will be recollected that Congressman SNAPP, from the Sixth Illinois District, recently attacked the Civil Service reform in so heroic a neither-give-nor-take any-quarter style, that everybody supposed he, at least, was unquestionably conscientious and patriotic in the matter. He characterized the "seven men called a commission," as a "cunning device of the Democrats to obtain some of the offices," and otherwise bravely bared his honest breast to the storm in defense of the vital interests of the country. But now we get at the real meaning of all this loud-tongued mock-patriotism. It turns out that the nomination of SNAPP was chiefly brought about through the personal exertions of one RADCLIFF, a somewhat prominent managing politician of his district. It also turns out that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, acting upon the request of SNAPP, has recommended to the President the appointment of RADCLIFF as Assessor of the Sixth District of Illinois; a coincidence which shows with remarkable clearness the depth and sincerity of the principle by which Mr. SNAPP was actuated, since it is said to be generally understood that an agreement was had between the parties to the effect that RADCLIFF's bill was to be paid by saddling him on the Government as Assessor. Nor is it by any means unlikely that the motive which prompted this man SNAPP's indecent and savage assault on the Civil Service reform, is the ruling motive which obtains among those huckstering Congressmen who, while professing themselves Republicans and the friends of President GRANT, oppose the leading measures of Republican policy as expressed by the head of the nation.

AN insignificant event has seldom been more grossly exaggerated into a matter of importance than the difficulty of some months ago between Germany and Brazil. French, American and German newspapers combined their talents and energies to represent the squabble of a few sailors of the Prussian corvette *Nymphe* as an affair of national moment. French people in Rio Janeiro and elsewhere were apparently eager to believe that Prince BISMARCK sought an early opportunity of making a relatively feeble government feel the dignity and weight of the new empire and its ability to punish those who contemned it, however far away they might be; while the German sailors of the *Nymphe* seem to have told their story with the partiality with which people of every nationality describe their own adventures. They also seem to have been somewhat influenced in their apprehension of the conduct of the Brazilian police, by the suspicion, amounting to certainty, that Frenchmen had some hand in the affront which they thought they had received. When the subject was carefully investigated it appeared that Frenchmen had nothing to do with the affair, and that the Germans in resisting the police had placed themselves completely in the wrong. An amicable settlement of the dispute was therefore easily effected, and the result of the controversy is likely to be more friendly relations than ever between Germany and Brazil. In evidence of this it is mentioned that an arrangement is on foot to secure the concession of valuable privileges to German Protestants settled in the Brazilian empire, and thus to promote emigration thither from Germany.

THE permanent withdrawal of the British troops from the Dominion of Canada, and the knowledge that in any foreign troubles which may hereafter arise, that colony must not expect any help from the mother country, appears to be causing a great deal of uneasiness among its people. They see that it is hardly possible for them to maintain their position of normal vassalage much longer, and that in some way they must either strengthen the connecting link with England or submit to have it break of its own weight. Yet it is plain that they are not yet by any means fitted for a position of absolute independence; since such a step would impose upon them numerous additional burdens which they could poorly bear, and open up many difficult and dangerous questions desirable to be avoided in a state of such recent growth as theirs. The only alternative, therefore, seems to be incorporation with our own country, and this is the question over which the minds of the people of the Dominion are at present gravely exercised; a large number of its inhabitants, who hope for it, being uneasy and dissatisfied because it cannot be accomplished at once; while others, who deprecate annexation, are equally restless because of a fear that it cannot long be delayed. In this condition of perturbation the journals of the Dominion are at present engaged in discussing the means, on the one hand how to bring it about, and on the other how to postpone or avoid it altogether. A prominent member of the Canadian Parliament has just published an article on the subject which, judging from the discussion to which it has given rise, is attracting considerable attention in Canada. The plan which he proposes for adoption is the formation of a great English-speaking confederation, of which the junior members should be Canada and the West Indian and Australian Confederations, while the senior should consist of the United States and Great Britain—the objects of which should be the securing of certain special rights and privileges to the governments embraced, which should meet in common council at stated periods, but in no way interfering with the form of government or the freedom of action, as regards other powers, of the several States composing the Confederation. Such an alliance, he argues, would meet all the demands of the case, and be of great mutual benefit to all parties concerned, besides possibly paving the way for a great international council of all the civilized communities. Sifted to the bottom the proposition is simply an unequivocal acknowledgment, not only that Canada cannot help herself, and that England cannot help her, but also that Great Britain is weak and stands in need of an ally. It may therefore be fairly taken as the confession of an opponent of annexation that the accomplishment of that event is alike inevitable and not far off.

PRINCE BISMARCK was recently interviewed by a correspondent of a Vienna paper, to whom he gave his views upon European and American affairs quite freely. The astute German statesman believes that Spain will ultimately be compelled to let go her hold of Cuba, stating that the whole tendency of the times is against the retention of such colonies by European powers; since they are certain, he adds, eventually to slide from their grasp, to flourish far more independently after their independence than before, if they have any vitality at all. Relative to our own country he observes that while it is sometimes difficult to discover what the true state of public opinion is, it is nevertheless sure to make itself truly and courageously felt in the end. He has a contemptuous opinion of the mere politicians of the country, but an excellent one of its people, and believes that their sound common sense and morals will always insure the ultimate triumph of honesty and integrity over trickery and corruption, and that the perpetuity and progress of the Republic are therefore beyond question.

AN important law case, the decision respecting which will probably, to a considerable extent, act as a precedent in determining the extent of the responsibility of steamboat and railway companies for the safe delivery of goods intrusted to their care, is at present pending before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the shape of a suit brought for the recovery of the value of two wagons shipped on board the steamer War Eagle, destroyed by fire at Lacrosse in 1870, by the leaking or bursting of a kerosene barrel, shipped as freight, the result being the total destruction of the vessel and everything on board. The packet company refused to pay damages on the ground that the kerosene was not in good condition when received, and that therefore the company was not liable. The case has attracted great interest in the Northwest, and the decision of the Court will be one of considerable general importance.

POSITIVISM IN AMERICA.

An Unique Banquet on Comte's Birthday—Beer and Pretzels Outdone by Crusts and Water—History of the New York Positivist Society—An Analysis of a Positivist Primer, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, January 23d, 1872.

This is the day of new departures, and the one which I am now about to chronicle, while not the most startling, is such a curious item of news that I propose to give a brief account of it. Every reader of newspapers in this country and nearly every attendant upon popular lectures and Protestant churches, has heard at some time about Positivism and Positivists. Exactly what it is, and who they are, few know and few care. When one learns that the positivist doctrine is contained in twelve volumes, each as large as a Bible, his heart sinks within him, and he inwardly groans that he at least has no time to master it, even if his soul's salvation depended upon it, which he is sure it does not. The Positivists of this city look upon the matter in another light. If they are not sure about having any soul to be saved, they are very "positive" that society is in a state of anarchy and deserves to be saved whether it will or not. This body of men, a brief history of which will be given below, have held very recently two meetings which have been so successful as to have inspired them with fond anticipations of the immediate future. The first of these was a celebration, at the residence of one of its members, of "Christmas" as a human institution, of which your readers have doubtless heard. At that meeting it was proposed to celebrate with all the public *eclat* possible the birthday of Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism. As it would not be agreeable to the majority to assemble on the evening of the 19th, the banquet was postponed until the evening of (Saturday,) the 20th, and I have very good reason for saying that this unique meeting was one of the most pleasant affairs which has ever been held in this city.

This banquet was given at the house of a wealthy member of this sect, at his cosy up-town residence. After the persons present—about one hundred of both sexes—had discussed, with evident relish, a very pleasant and elegant repast, the "crust of Comte," which had been toasted for the occasion, was passed around and with it a glass of water.

The persons in the dining hall then pledged themselves, and the following toasts were proposed and responded to:

1. The temple of humanity, built by all her children—it includes all, is the home of all.

"In my father's house are many mansions."

2. The day we celebrate, the birthday of Auguste Comte—the incomparable man, for it was he who first ounded for us

A faith resting upon the philosophy of positive science,
A hope resting on the proved laws of human progress.
And, greater than all, a love ever fed by human neecs, and ever flowing to supply them. (1 Corinthians, xiii.)

3. Clotilde de Vaux—the "eternal companion" of the founder of the human faith. Through her was struck a new chord in the heart by which all human love was raised above passion, interest, or mere intellectual platonism to that pure moral and ennobling sympathy and devotion by which one sex must sustain the other in the duty of life.

4. The new golden rule—"Live for others"—for all! The past lives only as it lives in, by, and for the whole.

"In Guten Gauzen Wahren
Resolut zu leben." (Goethe.)

5. The new moral safeguard—"Live in the open day." A thing that one is not willing the whole world should know is wrong.

6. The family—the foundation and nurse of all human society. Our "Free Lovers" must be made to know that man is as responsible for his passions as for his actions, and must learn from the positive religion the duty and method of training both and all for social instead of selfish ends.

7. Our men of wealth—the material providence of our race. There is no title to property or power but its social use. To whom much is given much is required.

"Meat cometh from the eater,
Sweetness from the strong." (Judges 14, 18.)

8. The Working Bees of the Social Hive—the proletariat—hereafter to include the mass of mankind—the source of wealth and the objects to whose welfare it should be chiefly devoted.

The day of their rise to dignity, comfort and honor approaches! The crust of Comte need not always be a memento of their misery.

9. Woman—the queen and priestess of the home—the spiritual and creative providence of mankind—the source of love and life. Only a "survival of" or a "reversion to savagery" would enable our men to see her driven by want from homes to compete with them in labors which only men are fitted to perform.

10. Our Men of Special Science—The extension of their methods over the whole of human knowledge and conduct is Positivism, whether they know is and intend it or not. We hail their discoveries and rejoice in their triumphs.

11. The early advent of a true spiritual power—the normal organ of public opinion—which can inform our understandings by science, and guide and inform our lives by the religion of humanity, love and duty.

12. The reformers striving, however blindly, to better the state of man, to remove poverty and ignorance; we sympathize with their impulses and intentions but beg to ask can humanity be elevated except by the religion of humanity, which can insure the co-operation of all hearts, heads and hands?

13. To our brethren and friends, the theologians, Christians, materialists, spiritualists, atheists, rationalists, &c., still bound, as we think, with the bonds or denials of the old provisional faiths. May they have patience with and charity for us until they find that their beliefs are fading into mythology and poetry, and that only a faith according to knowledge can further sustain human progress and hope.

You will agree that this was a long bill to get through with by twelve o'clock, and that without wines or liquors of any kind to give it a flavor. Still it was done. The speaking, I have been assured, was very appropos, and of course well received. Lest some of your readers should be ignorant, I may remark that the "crust of Comte" had the following origin. In his latter years this remarkable thinker had been in the habit of partaking of a crust of bread and a cup of cold water on certain occasions in order to remind himself practically of the poor, who did not have even that. It was certainly appropriate to celebrate his birthday by speaking to sentiments after partaking of his favorite "sacrament," for such I believe he called it. The faithful whom I met yesterday were loud in their praises of their Saturday night's entertainment, and assert that no such Comtist meeting has ever been held in this city or country, and that the birthday of Comte was never celebrated in such style. I would not be at all surprised if their present flushed feelings do not lead them to take a more prominent part in the struggles of the times—the labor movement, woman question, and the educational problem. As such will probably be the case, I send you a very brief history of "The New York Positivist Society," and condensed analysis of a recent publication entitled *A Positivist's Primer—by Mr. C. G. David, and one of its members.*

THE HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK POSITIVIST SOCIETY

May be briefly told. In the latter portion of 1868 some few persons living in the city, having become interested in Comte's system, invited Mr. Henry Edgar from his suburban retreat at "Modern Times", (L. I.), to deliver a series of Sunday afternoon lectures upon the subject. The invitation was accepted, and as the result a society was formed for the study of the writings of the master. This proved to be one of the most snarling institutions that modern society and modern philosophy ever produced. All the old wind-bags of this city joined it, and rightly it would seem, for were not their opinions upon men and things as positive as any one's well could be? All these philosophers were continually crying out about experience and facts and observations, and yet no two of them could agree as to what the facts on any disputed topic were. Such a happy family carried in its inception the seeds of early decay. How could self-interest men, and men who held self-interest to be deadly sin, agree? How could pantheists, athiests and Unitarian free religionists affiliate? How could men that thought the world good enough, and the attempt to reorganize it an impulse of insanity, and men whose one great object it was to effect such a purpose, form any organization? Men were here with beliefs and men without beliefs, and crazed on woman suffrage and workingmen's rights, and men who thought the one foolish and the other wicked; men with morality, despite their hetorodox views, and men who were perhaps not troubled about either. Such a jumble was certainly a study, but he who attempted it had better be a bold man. I well remember the picture that was once presented to me when, too adventurous, I thrust myself into the lion's den. This den was in an artist's studio in Broadway, corner of Fourth street, and the artist was Mr. J. Wilson McDonald, sculptor of Lyon's statue and other well known works of art. There might have been forty people in the room—five or six ladies. Some one had just sat down as I entered, and a gladiator jumped for the improvised platform. He began to speak in strong denunciation of the previous speaker's remarks, and before I knew it he was foaming at the mouth, shaking his fists at everybody in general, and the last speaker in particular, and otherwise conducting himself as though he was fresh from a madhouse. What was my surprise on learning that this was a well-read gentleman, a successful financier, who had once edited a newspaper, and that his name was Charles Moran, quondam President of the celebrated Erie Railroad. This discussion—all of it that I heard—beat anything I ever listened to elsewhere. It rambled over everything—the President was powerless. He was a Spiritualist and President of a positivist society. Oh, incongruity! Every one had his speech to make and he made it regardless of consequences. I was not much surprised when I heard shortly afterwards that this society had departed to limbo. It was one of those abortions which are so common in our great cities. Perhaps as I have said nothing good of it heretofore, it may be as well to say it paid its debts. Some defunct organizations do not.

A SECOND SOCIETY

Was not slow in emerging from the defunct carcass of the first. There were a few people in the first who were enough interested in the positive scheme as to conclude that if they knew it all they thought they could accept it all. They formed a society. It was very sickly at first. They would admit no one to their meetings but those who had a predilection for the system. Debate was rigidly eschewed though a mild question was not objected to. The organization grew apace. I believe some fifty members attend their stated meetings now and some score are simon pure Positivists. Here is food for reflection. The church is right—no religious body can become a debating club. I assisted at one of the meetings of this society, and I now deliberately say that I have never seen a more orderly mode of procedure in conducting the affairs of any public meeting. As it may be of interest I will just mention

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1st. Reading of an extract from some part of Comte's works in the vulgar tongue. They have not yet accepted French as the sacred language.

2d. Reading of correspondence. The day I was there a letter was read from Dr. Congreve, the head of the English branch of the Positivists, who has the care of these believers, for it must be remembered that in the Comtist scheme the United States is an outlying portion of Great Britain. How grating this is on our Yankee patriotism.

3d. Then followed a recitation from the poets. A very beautiful sonnet of "Goethe's" was finely rendered on that occasion.

4th. The lecturer of the day was introduced. This individual spoke for an hour in illustration of the positivist scheme and was carefully followed. And what of the lecture—was it dull? Strange enough it was not. It was atheistical, or rather was intensely human—no personal God in it and no personal immortality. "Live well, not to reach heaven to save your miserable souls, not because God says so—because humanity, looking down upon you not as from the pyramids with forty centuries, says to you, 'man's only right is to do his duty,' without fear of punishments or hope of reward." Such was the burden of his discourse. The lecture was so striking that I inquired into the antecedents of the lecturer and found him to be a lawyer in good practice, a college graduate and a man of means. I looked around but I recalled few of the faces that I met on my visit to the former society. The meeting was held in an elegantly furnished parlor in an aristocratic portion of the city. As far as I could learn—for these people fight shy of popularity—the members of this society are professional men, some journalists among men, and business men of standing in the city. Some are young, others middle aged, none old. Perhaps a dozen of ladies were in the room. Only two of them, I was given to understand, were devotees of this religion. But the rest were not "woman-women"—they were the very reverse. They have given up the New York Positivists as a bad job. The general air of respectability and gentility in the meeting surprised me. The language used was polished, as many present were well accustomed to expressing their thoughts in suitable words. Here was a phenomenon. Men swearing almost within ear shot of Grace Chuch, and many others of the various denominations, as though God was an absolute transition and Christ and Paul great men inspired like Buddha and Mohamet. In closing this part of my sketch I must say that what attracts my attention towards Positivism is that so many men of real ability belong to it. These are mostly literary men, too, hence their ideas, even without any active propaganda on their part, are learning the reading public.

WHAT DO COMTISTS BELIEVE?

Enough of the society. Let us turn now to the positivest scheme and endeavor to ascertain exactly what this strange sect believes. It is necessary to do this owing to the misapprehension in the public mind upon the subject. Many people imagine that because they know the name, they know the thing, and others that to call it atheism or materialism accurately sums up its tenets. In order to deal with this question intelligently, no better manual could now be put into the hands of the inquirer than the *Primer* to which I have more than once referred. It is written in interviewing style, and the answers naturally grow out of the questions. There is little attempt at systematic arrangement, and no attempt to puzzle one with long and obscure dissertations on abstruse points in metaphysics. After reading the book carefully through, we find out that the following are the main reasons for and the main points of this new faith:

Since the middle ages there has been going on a slow and steady disintegration of Christian theology and modern social organization, of which the Lutheran Reformation and the French revolution were the most characteristic specimens. By comparison with other crises at the advent of Buddhism, it is made evident that this crumbling cannot but be fatal to Christianity. Thus is the need of a new faith demonstrated historically. So at least Comtists think.

What form shall this faith take, and where shall we look for its elements? While the disintegration previously pointed out has been going on, one instrument, though not so very potent in the past in the destruction of theology, has received nearly all its benefit. That instrument is science. Where anything has been snatched from the domain of theology, it has been added to the fields of science of positive philosophy. To science then must we look for the foundation of the new faith. The first great result of the scientific investigation of nature is that everything is subject to invariable law—that is, that if the circumstances are the same, it will always affect us in the same way. This is the corner-stone of Positivism, and it puts their doctrine in opposition to the Christian dogma of a creative God.

By inquiry into the origin of this belief in invariable laws, we find it entirely human—it is the result of the education and the observation of the whole past of the race, not of any one individual. And, hence, as the Supreme Being who has itself created, or at least, rendered manifest, the laws of the world, material and moral positivists group around Humanity—made up of the sum of the good portion of men, past, present and future, together with their animal assistants—the dog, the horse, the camel, &c.—the whole of feeling, thought and activity.

HUMANITY SUCCEEDS GOD—IS IT ATHEISM?

To be sure that there shall be no mistake on this point, as this sect is very sensitive about being called atheistic, I give extracts from Mr. David's book. The dedication is as follows:

"To the only supreme being man can ever know, the great but imperfect God, Humanity, in whose image all other Gods were made, and for whose service all other Gods exist, and to whom all the children of men owe labor, love and worship."

Further on we find:

"Querest—To begin at the beginning, has this religion, or faith, of Positivism any conception of Deity?

"Positivist—All Positivists believe in a Supreme Being, and yet that statement needs explanation. We do not believe in the God of the Jew, the Mahomedan or the Christian, we do not believe in a First Cause, we do not believe in an Author of Nature, we do not believe in an Infinite and Absolute God. Our God is a Relative God, is a Demonstrable God, an Imperfect God. In short our Supreme being is Humanity, which we affirm is the only God man ever could or ever can know. In other words, all conceptions of Deity are anthropomorphic, and simply projections out into infinite space of notions incident to human nature. Emerson says, 'To know God we must be Gods,' which is true. It is obvious that the loftiest conception of Deity we can have is necessarily purely human. We affirm that modern science has taken all past conceptions of Deity, has put them in a crucible, and after the gases have been driven off and the dross burned out in the fire of criticism, all the pure metal which has been found remaining is 'Humanity—nothing more.'"

To this, it may be added, that the Positivists do not believe in a personal immortality, but only in the indestructibility of the atoms of which they are formed, and the blessed memory of their good deeds preserved in the race. Now this may and possibly is not Atheism, but one naturally asks what is the practical difference to Christians. The Atheist denies God, the Comtist ignores Him; both exorcise him out of human affairs, and for that matter out of the inception or management of the affairs of the universe. Both are alike fatal to Christian theology. This Godhead of humanity is certainly a startling dogma, and not less startling is the marvellous array of facts which have been collected by Comte and others to show its legitimacy. Will it have a ritual? Let us hear the *Primer* again: Certainly; and the noblest and most elaborate of which the human mind can conceive. It is our intention to use all the resources of art in magnifying the Deity we worship, the fair humanity; all the effect and grandeur that music can lend to our praise, all that art can do by statuary and painting to elevate our conceptions and ennoble our ideals, all that poesy can do to enkindle our imagination, all will be used to adorn and glorify and magnify the Being to whom we owe everything, our whole service and our whole heart.

The *Primer* also informs us that Positivists are going to spend two hours in prayer—busy men think of that!—as a means, not of obtaining anything asked for, but of perfecting their emotional natures.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

Is also discussed by Mr. David, and he succeeds in showing that Comte was more conservative than the Church in his views of the feminine sphere. The man is to support the woman. When the Comtist scheme has extended over any city or nation, no woman will have to work for her bread. If she has neither father, husband or brother to depend upon, the State will give for her sustenance. The home is her kingdom. She is to be not only priestess but goddess; as to her the aspirations (or prayers) of the devout Comtist will be addressed. According to Comte, if we could ever realize the fabled Heaven of the theologian, then woman should be the ruler supreme; but as he wisely judges that impossible on this globe, he interdicts her peremptorily from any thinking, but "suckling fools" and sitting like subscribers at a charity dinner to the extolling of her own perfections. Woman-women are not likely to be satisfied with this regime and hence all the "free lovers" look upon Comte's scheme as the very perfection of hellish hate against womankind.

THE WORKINGMAN'S MUDDLE

Is another point treated at some length in the *Primer*. I venture to assert that when the talkers who have taken it in hand to agitate for some new distribution of property learn Comte's solution, they will be inclined to give it the cold shoulder. If the writer of this book states the Positivist scheme correctly, it may be summed up as follows: Far from thinking that the concentration of capital in the hands of a few men is an evil in itself, it looks forward to a further concentration. Modern industry depends upon large amounts of money under the complete control of some man. Positivism distrusts or rather hates joint-stock companies as it hates parliamentary or "talking" governments. It does not aim at taking away from any person or any body of men his or their properties, but it hopes to make the way easy for the passage of the wealth of corporations into individual hands. But this would not satisfy the workingman. Positivists do not care. They claim that their scheme is scientific and that wishes should control the observation of facts. Positivism is in this the very reverse of Communism, though they are often jumbled together in conversation. What the former does borrow of the latter is the belief that wealth is social—that it like all other material forces should be subject to moral control. The Positivist scheme proposes to keep before the eye of the capitalist continually the one thought that he should consider himself as much bound to provide for the wants of his work-people as his to provide for the comforts of his house. The great capitalist is to be a captain of industry—the producers and distributors of the latter being organized as nearly like the army of the past as the fundamental dissimilarities of each will permit. This is what is meant by "moralizing capital" about which you may have heard.

Mr. David's "Positivist Primer" is written in interviewing style. It is entirely popular, and gives, without any attempt at diving into the mazes of the metaphysics of "relativity," a very clear and succinct account of this new faith, which is hardly yet known in America. If the remark with which I set out be true, there is enough heavy matter in the foregoing letter to keep one laughing for some time at the crotchets of really able but misled men.

COMES.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A recently arrived English servant girl pitched a cup of scalding coffee into his mistress's face, at San Francisco, because the lady hoped the Price of Wales would die. She is now looking for another place. British family preferred.

A man has been fined twenty dollars in England for using a crest to which he was not entitled. Being out of envelopes, he had borrowed two of a neighbor, a solicitor, who rejoiced in armorial bearings, and the envelopes being stamped with his crest, this was the illegal use for which the fine was imposed. No one can display a coat of arms in England without a license, and the luxury of heraldic devices are expensive. If everybody who uses a crest in the United States without being entitled to it were fined twenty-five dollars, it would make a respectable addition to the revenue.

There is no disputing the energy and activity that prevail in Chicago. One hundred and fifty-seven persons were united in marriage there last week.

An old sun-dial, which adorned the front of Harvard Hall, of Harvard University, when "Massachusetts was a British colony and George III. was King," was recently discovered among a pile of rubbish in the garret of a Boston "second-hand" shop. It is to be immediately put into the hands of the University authorities.

The sympathizers with the Old Catholic movement at Rome have started a weekly paper in French. The prospectus states that Dr. Doellinger, Father Hyacinthe and Professors Friedrich, Reinkens and Michelis have promised their support and co-operation. "Our religious programme," the editor says, "is resumed thus: Church reform—no schism—but spiritual union, in a church truly Catholic, with all those who believe in Christ and hold to the Apostles' Creed. In politics we advocate universal peace. We desire the unity, development and prosperity of Italy, that she may become the true representative of political and religious liberty."

Reviewing the year 1871, the Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner* states that the cotton districts have had a return of those busy times which certain prophets told us some years ago had gone forever. The cotton manufacture, so far from having disappeared as one of the staple industries, has more capital embarked in it at this moment, and finds employment for a larger number of work people, than at any former period.

The immense capacity of some of our modern pork packing houses for the cutting of hogs, may be judged by the following: Last week Captain David White, on a $500 wager with Adams & Lowery, of Louisville, cut 4,278 hogs, averaging 201 pounds, in ten hours and thirty minutes, at his "Mammoth Cave Packing House," in Madison, Indiana. Messrs. Adams & Lowery, at their packing house in Louisville, Kentucky, cut 3,800 head, averaging 205 pounds, in ten hours and thirty minutes, losing the wager. In ten hours and thirty minutes there are 630 minutes, so that Captain White's force must have killed about six and a half head every minute.

Judging from the slow passages made lately by some of the steamers from Europe to New York the weather must have been remarkably tempestuous. Among the most lengthened passages is that of the steamer Brittania, which arrived on Wednesday from Glasgow, the trip having occupied no less than thirty-two days from port to port. As a consequence of these long passages, the days of departure have in several instances been delayed, thereby creating no little confusion on account of freight and passenger engagements, and in the transmission of the mails.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that the abundant resources of Germany would enable her to create within a short space of time a fleet with which the English fleet alone could cope, and that this fleet, joined to the fortifications of Kiel, would reduce the Russian fleet in the Baltic to a complete inaction. To prevent this the *Gazette* advocates the nautralization of Denmark and the re-union of it with that country of Northern Schleswig with Duppel and Alsen, according to Article 5 of the treaty of Prague.

The prospect is that we shall not only export heavily of food staples and raw materials this year, but also an increased amount of various kinds of manufactures, owing to the rapid recuperation of trade and industry in Europe, from the prostrated condition in which they were left by the late Franco-German war. While our exports and imports have more than tripled, in the last twenty years, our internal commerce has grown still faster, the movement on our railways increasing at the rate of five hundred millions tons annually. The imports of foreign merchandise into the United States have increased in a remarkable degree during the last few years, but large as they are, they were quite equaled by the exports last year (the official figures for the fiscal year being $541,493,774 of imports, against $541,504,172 of exports, both gold value), while immigration and the steady yield of our mines of precious metals have sufficed to meet any adverse balance arising from interest, freights or expenditures abroad.

General Custar says in the *Galaxy* that he does not believe the Indians susceptible of civilization. What does he think of the Penobscot (Maine) tribe, whose members have unanimously petitioned the Legislature that their annuities, amounting to about two thousand dollars, may be devoted to agriculture, support of schools, salaries for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, priest, for building a school house and to repair their burying lot? The petition is signed by the Governor, who makes his mark, Lieutenant Governor, who writes his name, and by thirty-seven others, twelve of whom sign their names, and twenty-five of whom make their mark.

The English fashion of carrying a hat around on all occasions is being universally adopted by our society fops, who even go so far as to carry it into the ball-room and dance with it under their arms.

A Rochester company is undertaking to bring gas into that city from a natural gas well twenty-three miles distant. It is now on the verge of the city, and shows a water pressure of nineteen inches. The company claim that if the pressure is maintained at the terminus of the pipes in the city they can supply about eight hundred thousand feet of gas daily to the receivers.

The beginning of all street sweeping is said to date back to the action of a certain London merchant who attracted a great number of customers to his store by keeping a line of communication open to the other side of the street. Through many months it was the only place where any one could cross the street without sinking into black and unsavory mud, and the merchant's name and business became famous as the result of his shrewd scheme.

An extraordinary case is reported in the Troy *Times* of a patient in the insane hospital who had been confined there upward of two years as a lunatic, was attacked by the small-pox, and after the usual run of the disease recovered not only his bodily health, but his reason also. He is now apparently as sound in mind as in body, and is prepared to go about his usual avocations. We have known the dread of small-pox to scare people pretty nearly out of their wits, but it is something quite new for the disease itself to restore a crazy man to his understanding.

The Register of the Treasury has addressed a letter to Secretary Boutwell in relation to inquiry made by the Solicitor to the defendants in the Tichborne case, in which he says that there was no vessel called "Osprey" or "Ospray" at Australia during the year 1854. In addition to the foregoing information the Secretary of State adds that there are at the Department of State Consular returns of American vessels which were at Melbourne, Australia, during the year 1854, which show that no such vessel as the "Osprey" or "Ospray" is mentioned.

Holmes county, Ohio, should be a good place for invalids to choose homes in. It is said that no one has died there for the past ten years.

A proposition is before the West Virginia Constitutional Convention to adopt the plan of cumulative voting, and is said to be received with much favor.

The use of tobacco is prohibited in the hall of the Iowa Legislature. Any member who does not choose to observe the injunction can hardly expect to rate well among his colleagues.

It is reported that the postal authorities of England have under their consideration an invention by which the handwriting of persons telegraphing a message will be transmitted by the telegraph.

The Best Paper for News.

[From the Steubenville Gazette.]

That excellent newspaper, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, comes to us in a new dress. The COMMERCIAL is the best paper for news that we know of. It is a credit to the city in which it is published. Any further notice or commendation of the COMMERCIAL would be useless, as hundreds of copies of its daily are taken in this county. It makes up for its bad politics by publishing the very latest news from all parts of the world.

PERSONAL.

A Boston correspondent furnishes the following particulars about the late Fisk and Mrs Fisk: "When he was in the dry goods firm of Jordon, Marsh & Co. he and his wife boarded at the Tremont House. Subsequently, or perhaps it was while he was still connected with that firm, he bought the house in Chester Square. He and Mrs. Fisk visited Europe some years since, and Mrs. Fisk, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Fanny Harrod, (who was formerly a school teacher in this city,) and Mr. A. J. Pollard, who was Fisk's express agent here, made a second European tour last summer. There was no estrangement whatever between Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, as would have seemed natural. The latter has lived in expensive style, her husband furnishing the money. Her stylish carriage is well known in our streets, and it is the same in which the Colonel was wont to ride when he was here. In the course of his Sunday visits he transacted an immense amount of business, after holding a continuous levee at the house in Chester Square. It was currently reported some years ago that the deceased had placed in trust for his wife a considerable sum of money, to guard either one or both against a "rainy day." Then it was variously estimated from two to three hundred thousand dollars to a million dollars. The trustees were said to be well known Boston gentlemen. When Mrs. Fisk was recently in Europe, a most extravagant article appeared in an American journal published in Paris, describing the expensive wardrobe she was said to have purchased abroad. No queen was ever arrayed half so gorgeously as the fanciful writer sought to array Mrs. Fisk. How much truth there was in the article, which was extensively copied in this country, Bostonians have no means of knowing, for the lady dresses no more extravagantly than scores of our fashionable ladies, although she has always been remarkable for her taste and elegance of dress."

There is a case in progress in the United States Circuit Court, New York, which cannot fail to attract great attention throughout the country, owing to the attempts which will be made by eminent counsel on both sides to throw light on the private lives and characters of prominent men in the history of the last century. George Washington Bowen, a hearty, well-preserved old gentleman of seventy-seven, now from Rhode Island, appears as claimant of the very large property left at her death by the once famous Madame Jumel. The great part of his witnesses, also from Rhode Island, appeared with him in court. Mr. Nelson Chase, the present holder of the Jumel estate, was represented by the venerable Charles O'Conor, and quite an array of counsel appeared for the claimant. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, in opening for the plaintiff, stated that the action was brought under the statute of New York allowing illegitimate children to inherit from their mother both real and personal property, and this property was worth several million dollars, which belonged to Madame Eliza Bowen, Jumel, who was born in Providence about 1775, and died at her residence in Harlem in 1865. Immediately upon her death the defendant closed her house against a number of nephews and nieces and seized upon all the property without a shadow of authority. The plaintiff's name was Bowen, Madame Jumel's maiden name. The plaintiff would prove that he was her son, the only child she ever had. She was known at that time as Elise or Betsy Bowen; she appeared in New York in 1801, and afterwards became Madame Elise Bowen Jumel. Later in life she often spoke of distinguished persons as if she had enjoyed very close intimacy with them. She did, beyond doubt, speak of Gen. Washington as having been enamored of her. Mr. Shaffer alluded to a cross-examination of one of the plaintiff's witnesses in a preliminary deposition, which stated that Gen. Washington was the plaintiff's father. "We claim," said Mr. Shaffer, "no such distinguished pedigree, but say that she was Jumel's wife twenty-eight years, and the husband lived and died in ignorance of the existence of the plaintiff. He is now an old man of seventy-seven years, who bears a high character. He has borne this stigma all his life with patience, but now demands his property, amounting to $4,000,000. The question for the jury to answer is whether the plaintiff is the son of Madame Jumel, the great friend of the leading men of the American Revolution.

The Utica tragedy excites considerable interest in Washington, as the woman, McCarty, who, in attempting to wreak her vengeance on her former associate, Thomson, took the life of an innocent man, was a well known character in and around the city during the late civil war. She was first a rebel spy and afterward employed by "Colonel" Ward as a detective. She must be very bad, for the New York *Sun* is trying to excite sympathy in her behalf.

The North Carolina negro outlaw, Henry Berry Lowrey, recently went to the house of a Mr. McKenzie. There were four men in the piazza, with whom he sat and talked till dinner was announced, when, leaving his arms, he went with the company to dinner in a distant part of the house. They did not attempt his capture, as they knew his band was near. That was high for Lowrey.

Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D., superior of St. Joseph's Apostolic Society for Foreign Missions, London, England, who is in this country on a mission looking especially to the propagation of the Catholic religion among the colored people of the United States, addressed a large congregation at the Cathedral in Cincinnati, Sunday.

A curious scandal some time ago went the round of the press, which sought to establish the filial relation of Col. Thomas Posey, of Indiana, to General Washington. A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* now reports an examination of a record in the handwriting of Col. Thomas Posey which puts at rest the fabrication. This record shows that General Posey, the father of Colonel Posey, was born in 1754, and was married to Mary Thornton in 1784. Ten children sprang from this union, the sixth of whom, Col. Thomas Posey, whom the scandal concerned, was born the 29th of March, 1791—a fact which effectually disposes of the whole story, and after a manner which must gratify all those who hold in reverence the memory of the father of his country.

One of the few surviving friends of Thomas Jefferson—Captain John Odom—died at Bangor, Maine, the other day, at the age of eighty-five years. While in command of a splendid ship at Richmond, about the year 1812, he met with Thomas Jefferson, who was then living in retirement at Monticello. Jefferson conceived a great attachment for the young captain, and whenever the two met in Richmond together, Odom was always sure of an invitation to dine with the great statesman. Odom's knowledge of the world was so great and accurate that Jefferson was fascinated with him, and never tired of his graphic account of his adventures on the sea and in foreign parts. Odom's reverence for Jefferson amounted almost to a worship.

A very romantic story has lately been set on foot, to the effect that Cochise, the terrible Apache chief, is a son of William Morgan, who has always been credited with being the victim of the indignation of the Free Masons for revealing the mysteries of the craft. According to this story Morgan escaped to Texas, where he was captured by Apaches and soon became a favorite with them, marrying the daughter of their chief. In process of time his son, this same Cochise, of whom so much has been said of late, became chief of the tribe.

M. Dore is strongly interested in our American scenery, and talks enthusiastically of the Rocky Mountains and Niagara. He promises to visit our country soon.

Thomas J. Mackay, lately elected Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of South Carolina, belongs to one of the first families of South Carolina, and has a social standing equal to the most aristocratic of the Ku-Klux sympathizers. He is a man of ability and courage, and is "a good hater." It was he who brought Congressman Bowen to grief.

At the marriage of Secretary Robeson with Mrs. Aulick, one of the sextons got mixed up with the catechism. When he asked one of the company "What is your name?" and the person promptly replied, "N. or M.," he let him in. Being asked why he did so, he said it was down in the book, so he thought it all right.

A proposition is pending in the Virginia Legislature to appropriate a sum of money to the erection of marble slabs over the graves of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Judge Edmund Pendleton, of Caroline.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be confident that before long she will return to Paris as Empress, and that in this belief she has written to her friends in that city that she will be back there before next March.

Gail Hamilton is to have a salary of $3,000 as editor of *Wood's Household Magazine*. Says the *American Newspaper Reporter*: How a dollar monthly Magazine, including contributions from the best writers at from twenty five to two hundred dollars per article, can afford to pay its editors from one thousand to three thousand dollars salary, is a financial problem.

Dr. Cumming, who prophesied that the end of the world was at hand, has changed his mind on that point. He lately delivered a discourse called "A Retrospect in the Light of Prophecy," in which he made the singular announcement that he did not believe the world was *ever* to come to an end.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be the most thin-skinned of ministers, and can't endure the thought of chaff. That's the reason why he put down the white bait dinner at Greenwich, a festive repast where from time immemorial statesmen were wont to relax the dignity and forget the cares of office, and to think only of merriment and good fellowship. Chaff was the order of the day at the Greenwich dinner, but chaff is gall and wormwood to the English Premier.

The historian Mommsen contradicts emphatically the report that he received $2,000 per annum from Napoleon III for assistance in writing the "Life of Cæsar."

GENERAL HAZEN has addressed a letter to Mr. Bergh begging him to take measures to bring the attention of Congress to the useless slaughter which every year takes place of vast herds of buffalo, which are either killed for "sport" or for their hides, which average in value about a dollar a-piece. General Hazen says that the theory that the buffalo should be killed to deprive the Indians of food is a fallacy, as these people are becoming harmless under a rule of justice, and hopes Congress will take immediate steps to put a stop to what he calls this "wicked and wanton waste."

Letting Secrets Out.

In a late number of the paper of which he is editor and proprietor, ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, who, it will be remembered, voted for the acquittal of ex-President Johnson upon his impeachment, thereby incurring the personal enmity of Senator Pomeroy, who subsequently preferred against him certain charges of bribery and corruption—gives what he states to be an exact and circumstantial account of that Senator's connection with that movement. He charges, specifically, that when the case was in its initial stages in the Senate, Pomeroy wrote to the confidential Secretary of the President, stating that he had intrusted a certain negotiation respecting the matter to his brother-in-law, Mr. Gaylor, and that any arrangement made with him would be faithfully carried out. This letter, Ross states, was delivered to the President's private Secretary by the person named in it, and that negotiations were at once opened between the parties to secure Pomeroy's vote against impeachment, the sum finally agreed upon being forty thousand dollars. When the money came to be paid, however, Gaylor found that a part of it was in the shape of a check on one of the Washington banks; which, since it might possibly lead to unpleasant disclosures, Gaylor insisted should be withdrawn and the whole sum paid in currency. This disagreement broke up the whole arrangement; Gaylor, who had been accompanied to the place of conference by James F. Legate, a confidant of himself and Pomeroy, rejoining his friend outside, where, after briefly informing him of the failure of the negotiations, he tore Pomeroy's letter into pieces, which he cast upon the ground. Legate, however, after parting with Gaylor, returned at once to the place where the fragments of the letter had been dropped, gathered up the scraps, pasted them neatly together on a piece of card paper, and had the letter photographed, in which shape it has been seen by a number of public men. Ross further says that Pomeroy, on learning the shrewd trick played by Legate, immediately paid him a large sum of money for the negative—only afterwards to find that he had had the foresight to have two negatives taken. He states, in addition, that Pomeroy has since paid various sums of money to purchase Legate's silence, and that the story given above was related by Legate himself, who also gave him (Ross) authority to make public use of it. The failure of his negotiations with Johnson was the reason, it is alleged by Ross, of Pomeroy's subsequent intense zeal for the President's impeachment and removal.

THE proposition to increase the pay of the letter carriers employed in the large towns and cities of the country to twelve hundred dollars a year meets with general approbation, and will probably be successful. That the free delivery of letters by a well organized corps of letter carriers has become an almost indispensable auxiliary to business and commerce in every important town and city, experience has shown; nor there be any doubt of the fact that the scanty pay of a thousand dollars a year which these men at present receive is a poor remuneration for the arduous character of the service they perform. Everything considered, they are probably at once the hardest worked and worst paid of all the servants employed by the Government; while there are very few subordinate offices which require the exercise of more sagacity, industry and faithfulness, or which impose a heavier responsibility on the incumbent. The bill which Hon. B. F. Myers, of this State, has introduced into the House, should pass without delay. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has unanimously passed a series of resolutions urging upon the Missouri representatives in both branches of Congress to aid in the passage of the bill, and it might perhaps be well for other cities and towns to follow this example.

A DELEGATION of chiefs from the Navigator's Islands has recently arrived in Washington for the purpose of trying to induce the government to annex those islands to the United States. This group consists of nine islands of comparatively respectable dimensions, with a number of smaller islets, the whole forming an aggregate of about twenty-seven or twenty-eight hundred square miles. They lie a little to the northeast of the Fiji Islands—in which, as is generally known, a system of government to a certain degree modeled after that of Great Britian has recently been established, officered principally by Europeans—and are almost in the direct track of vessels plying between the Australian colonies and the ports on our Pacific coast. The longest island of the group is some forty miles long by twenty wide; with an exceeding productive soil, and a population, which although only semi-civilized, is said to be of great natural aptitude and intelligence.

IT seems probable that the free-traders are losing confidence. The following by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* certainly indicates as much: "It is believed that the protectionists have manœuvred to induce the Senate Finance Committee to report a tariff bill with the object of controlling the Senate and checking the House, and causing a delay till the adjournment by a debate on the constitutional prerogatives of the two Houses regarding revenue legislation. They relinquish all hope in the House, being convinced that the action there will be very liberal; unless their checkmates succeed it is probable the result will be more liberal than the most sanguine imagine."

SOME interesting discoveries have been made in excavations at the Ceramicon at Athens. Several tombs, some quite intact, have been brought to light, and among them is that of two ambassadors of Corcyra (Corfu), who formed a part of the deputation from Xenophon, sent to ask the assistance of the Athenians against the Lacedemonians. Another bears the name of Hipparle, daughter of Alcibiades. Other researches have led to finding a monument, composed of five tombs, bearing inscriptions and belonging to the Vexpleos family; and a sixth, ornamented with a basso-relievo composed of two women, one standing and the other seated.

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